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VOL. XXV NO. 205

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1937

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Andamans Hunger-Strike Given Up

5-Year Sino-Soviet Pact Non-Aggression And Mutual Aid

For Collective Security In Pacific

WILL IT AGGRAVATE RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS?

SHANGHAI, August 29.

Conclusion of a Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact is officially announced.

Pacific Security

The Sino-Soviet Pact was described by a Chinese Foreign Office spokesman as making the beginning of collective security of countries of the Pacific.

For Mutual Help

Under its terms the contracting parties condemn the recourse to war and renounce war as an instrument of national policy but if either of them are subjected to aggression, the other undertakes not to render assistance to the aggressors.

Five Year Pact

It is revealed that the Pact was signed at Nanking on August 21 and will operate for five years.

Reaction On Japan?

Foreign circles here consider it innocuous but observe that any understanding between China and the Soviet at the present juncture is bound to irritate the Japanese and aggravate Russo-Japanese relations.

Soviet Pleased

The Soviet Ambassador expressed satisfaction to Reuter at the conclusion of the Pact, which he hoped would strengthen Sino-Soviet friendship.—Reuter.

POOTUNG SHELLED

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.
Main buildings and the bund rocked when the Japanese warships in the Harbour, using the heaviest calibre guns, violently shelled Pootung during night time. The Chinese battery replied, but was silenced after half an hour's intensive shelling.—Reuter.

EXTENT OF JAPANESE BLOCKADE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.
Government has received official confirmation of the Japanese announcement that the blockade of Chinese ports would not interfere with "peaceful commerce" carried on by third powers.

Mr Cordell Hull told a press conference, however, that the Government had received no formal clarification of the extent of the blockade, as it would relate to any privilege of pre-emption Japan might decide to exercise.—Reuter.

DESTROYER RUSHED TO FOCHOW

HONGKONG, Aug. 28.
Destroyer "Delight" has left hurriedly for Fochow where, it is understood, foreigners have been endangered owing to the possibility of anti-Japanese rioting.—Reuter.

FRENCH MIXED BATTALION

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.
A further mixed battalion of 700 French Annamite troops have arrived from Saigon.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF AMOY ORDERED

TOKIO, Aug. 28.
The Japanese Government has ordered the Consul-General and

staff and a thousand Japanese residents to evacuate Amoy, where Chinese irregulars are stated to be surrounding the Japanese Consulate.—Reuter.

STORY OF JAPANESE HEROISM

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.
Among the stories of the remarkable bravery of both sides, the Japanese relate that of two naval airmen who found the fuselage on fire and dived with engines roaring on top of a Chinese battery in Shanghai area. The bomb-laden plane exploded destroying the unit at the sacrifice of the airmen's lives.
The Chinese artillery during the night have been heavily shelling the Japanese quarter at Hongkew.—Reuter.

Japanese War Office Denial

TOKIO, Aug. 28.
The War Office categorically denies the allegation that the Japanese troops used poison gas in Nankow.—Reuter.

OUT OF DANGER

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29.
The North China "Daily News" quotes Sir Knatchbull-Hugessen's doctor saying that Sir Knatchbull-Hugessen is out of danger.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29.
A bulletin says that Sir Knatchbull-Hugessen passed a good night and is making steady progress. There are no disquieting symptoms.

The doctor interviewed by "Reuter" declared that no doctor would like to say that the patient was out of danger until the wounds were healed. There was always the chance that something might happen. He added that Sir Knatchbull-Hugessen was very much better.—Reuter.

NO SINO-SOVIET PACT

Moscow Official's Flat Denial

MOSCOW, August 28.
Replying to enquiries concerning the Tokio report that a non-aggression pact has been concluded between China and Soviet, the latter's official declared: "We have no information of the Sino-Soviet Pact".—Reuter.

MONGOLS TO SHARE FATE WITH JAPAN

"Realising Jenghiz Khan's Ideal"

TOKIO, August 28.
Prince Tehwang, Chief Executive of the Mongolian Government and General Commander-in-Chief of Mongol troops are quoted in the Japanese Press as saying: "Mongols have been asleep for seven centuries, but now we have awakened to rebuild the Great Mongolia in co-operation with Japan."

GREAT MONGOLIA DREAM
"We are firmly resolved to share the fate of Japan. We must not retreat and we must build up Great Mongolia in pursuance of the wishes of the Great Jenghiz Khan."

CHINESE CRUELTY!
It is claimed that the Chinese troops in Chahar have been crushed with the result that the situation along the railway lines southward from Peiping "is likely to become more tense". It is stated that Mongol troops are active in combating the Chinese troops in Chahar.—Reuter.

Knatchbull-Hugessen Spends Comfortable Day

SHANGHAI, August 29.
An evening bulletin says that Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen had a comfortable day. His condition is quite satisfactory.—Reuter.

(BRITISH NOTE TO JAPAN ON PAGE 7.)

STOP PRESS

JOINT ENQUIRY.

TOKIO, Aug. 29.
After the British Charge d'Affaires had handed the note to the Japanese Foreign Minister it is understood the latter pointed out that a Joint Anglo-Japanese investigation into the incident was proceeding in Shanghai. He added that as soon as he was informed of the result he would communicate with the Charge d'Affaires.—Reuter.

38 JAP. WARSHIPS ASSEMBLE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29.
Official Chinese dispatches state that 38 Japanese warships have assembled beyond Woosung to help the Japanese forces at Lotien who, the Chinese claim, are being enveloped.—Reuter.

BEN JOHNSON'S ACHIEVEMENT.

STRASBOURG, Aug. 29.
Ben Johnson equalled Frank Wykoff's time for 100 yards, returning a time of nine and four-tenths seconds, at the international meeting.—Reuter.

IRAQ PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

BAGHDAD, Aug. 29.
The Iraq Parliament has been dissolved. General elections are expected shortly.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S BLOOD PRESSURE COMES DOWN

WARDHA, August 29.
Mahatma Gandhi's blood pressure has now come down from 200 systolic to 175. His normal blood pressure is 160.
Interviews with Gandhiji have been reduced to the minimum by Dr. Batra who attends on him.
The doctor advises him complete rest.—A.P.

CONGRESS OF GERMANS LIVING ABROAD

10,000 Gather For Stuttgart Demonstration

BERLIN, Aug. 28.
Tenthousand Germans from throughout the world, including South West Africa, the Far East and North and South America, have assembled at Stuttgart for the opening of the Sixth Congress of Germans living abroad. The town is beflagged and decorated. The British-born leader of the Nazi Foreign Organisation, Herr Bohle, opens the Congress.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN MAURITIUS

Colonial Office Version

LONDON, Aug. 28.
According to the Colonial Office version of the state of affairs in Mauritius, a man was killed in the disorder of August 27, in one locality south of the Island, when police had to fire on a crowd.
This trouble occurred in a hostile demonstration at the police station of a big village, notorious for crime. The incident does not appear to indicate a fresh outbreak of the strike according to the Governor, although, doubtless, it is an outcome of the recent events. Order has been restored, and the situation remains normal elsewhere.—Reuter.

MUNSHI MEETS MAHATMA

Talks About Social Legislation And General Policy

WARDHA, August 29.
The Hon. Mr. Kanhaiyalal Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay, arrived here this morning and drove to Shegaon with Mr. Mahadeo Desai to discuss the general policy of the Bombay Government with Mahatma Gandhi.
The discussions were continued till this afternoon, when Mr. Munshi left for Bombay by mail.
Interviewed by the Associated Press he said: "We discussed social legislation, legislation relating to Harijans, cow-protection, and certain aspects of education.—A.P."

COMMUNAL TENSION AT SHEIKHUPURA

Death-Roll Of Clash Mounts Up

SHEIKHUPURA, Aug. 29.
Of the two Sikhs and one Hindu brought to Sheikhupura Hospital last night from Jandiala Sher Khan, two have since died and the third is in a precarious condition bringing the total death-roll to six. Three Muslims and three Sikhs.
Great tension prevails there and Jethas of Sikhs and Muslims are arriving in lorries shouting slogans. A Sikh "Dewan" commenced slaughtering goats in Jhatka fashion.
A number of further arrests have been made in connection with yesterday's rioting.
Raja Ghazanfarali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Revenue Minister, who visited Jandiala passed through Lahore to Simla this evening to discuss the whole situation with the Premier.—A.P.
(Earlier news on Page 12)

Country's Appeal Tells

All Except Seven Break Their Fast On Saturday Night

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

A Communique states:—
Information was received this morning from the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans to the effect that the hunger-strike has been suspended unconditionally by an overwhelming majority of prisoners, who broke their fast last night. Only seven are still continuing the hunger-strike.

REPORT FROM ANDAMANS

According to another communique, the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans had reported yesterday that the number of terrorist prisoners on hunger-strike in the Andamans was 233 the number of those on work-strike 33; and the number of hunger-strikers on the seriously ill list seven.—A. P.

REPATRIATE THEM NOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 29.

Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and S. Satyapuri have issued the following statement:—
"We are happy to learn all hunger-strikers, except seven in the Andamans have given up their hunger-strike. We trust other seven will also do likewise.
"It is now clearly the duty of Government of India, the Government of Bengal and other Local Governments to repatriate their prisoners without delay."

(Earlier)

OUTRAGE ON HUMANITY AND INDIA

Jawahar On Unbridgeable Gap Between People Of India And Br. Govt.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of a statement issued to-day regarding the Andamans hunger-strike, says:

"The whole country has been deeply stirred and even non-politicians have raised their voice in sympathy for human suffering and protesting against the grievous wrong. This sympathy is not for violent activity nor is it an approval of hunger-strike as a weapon to right a wrong. Yet there is widespread sympathy at the grim tragedy being enacted there. It is as if a limb of the nation is in pain and the whole body has suffered for it. Yet the Government of India are not prepared to give consideration to the prisoners' demand."

"Even despots bow to popular will, but not so the Government of India. This shows the gap separating the people of India from the British Government and makes us realise the illusion of the power the New Constitution is supposed to give us. Provincial Governments are powerless in the matter. They ask for repatriation of these prisoners, but they ask in vain. This raises constitutional issues, but more important is the human issue over-riding political barriers. Humanity and India have been outraged and the British Government have dared to treat it as of no consequence; but India will remember this challenge and will give her answer."—A.P.

APPEAL TO PEASANTS.

Speaking at the meeting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel emphasised on the need of cultivators becoming members of the Reception Committee and appealed for co-operation to make the Congress session a success. He requested the cultivators to keep cows and make arrangements to provide cows' milk and ghee to all during the Congress session. He also sent a message to the cultivators, through the members present, to forget their petty differences and to have disputes settled by arbitration.

Sequel To Assurance From Bengal Home Minister

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.
The "United Press" is authoritatively informed that 33 political prisoners on hunger-strike in the Calcutta Presidency Jail since August 4 last as a protest against the non-redress of grievances si-

imilar to the Andamans hunger-strikers, have given up the same from this noon (Saturday).
It is understood that they have sent a letter to Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of the Bengal Government, intimating their decision to comply with his request, personally conveyed to them in the course of his visit to the Presidency Jail on August 21 last.

This letter is further understood to have stated that their present decision is prompted by assurances given by the Home Minister on that occasion, namely, non-victimisation, on account of the hunger-strike, higher classification of all political prisoners from Class III to Class I and consideration of the question about the repatriation of political prisoners from the Andamans at a conference of leaders of all parties and groups of the Bengal Legislature to be convened shortly after the hunger-strike is called off.

The letter concludes with the hope that the demands formulated by their fellow prisoners in the Andamans may be favourably considered by the Bengal Government.—United Press.

TWO SERIOUSLY ILL

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.
A communique says the report of the Superintendent of Deoli Jail issued on Sunday says the number of detenues on hunger-strike is 165, and the number of hunger-strikers on the 'seriously ill' list is 2.

ITALIAN LEGIONARIES.

ROME, Aug. 28.

The list of 43 names of Italian Legionaries killed in Spain in the preliminary battle which resulted in the fall of Santander is published to-night. The newspaper "Gazzetta del popolo" (Turin) states: "As Italy defied the world with her African undertaking she now defies it with her Legionaries in Spain. No other people, whatever its sympathies and interests in the Spanish Civil war has sent so many soldiers there as Italy."—Reuter's Special.

Make Congress Session Successful

APPEAL TO BARDOLI PEASANTS

Gopaldas Durbar Elected Reception Chairman

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the 51st session of the Indian National Congress was held to-day at Bardoli Ashram, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding. Of the 1,030 members enrolled before August 1, about 500 members were present.

The following office-bearers were unanimously elected:—
Chairman of the Reception Committee: Durbar Saheb Gopaldas Desai;
Vice-Chairman: Shrimati Bhakti Laxmi Desai Vijayagavi Kanuga, Mithuben Petit, and Shriyut Manilal Chaturbhai Shah;
General Secretary: Shriyut Kanaiyalal Desai;
Joint Secretaries: Shriyut A. Jivanlal Divan, Bhogilal Lala Narhari Parikh, Kallanji Mehta, Sanmukh Shah, and Shrimati Jyothna Ben Shukla;
Capt. of Volunteers: Sriyut Hariyadan Thakor;
Capt. of Lady Volunteers: Shrimati Mrudulaben Sarabhai;
Treasurers: Messrs. Dahyabhai Mehta, Venilal Balubhai, Mayabhai Teli and Chhotubhai Marfatia;
Auditors: Mr. Ramanlal Govindlal Shah and Natwarlal Vepari.

In addition to these office-bearers an Executive Committee of fifty members with powers to add, has been appointed.

The accounts to date were sanctioned.
The office of the Reception Committee will be in the Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli, for the present. A Provisional Committee of four members was appointed for construction work.
Speaking at the meeting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel emphasised on the need of cultivators becoming members of the Reception Committee and appealed for co-operation to make the Congress session a success. He requested the cultivators to keep cows and make arrangements to provide cows' milk and ghee to all during the Congress session. He also sent a message to the cultivators, through the members present, to forget their petty differences and to have disputes settled by arbitration.

Durbar Gopaldas Desai in a short speech thanked the members for their confidence in him and hoped that the next session would be successful with the co-operation of all.—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, 1937, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. L. A. Halsall and Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoi, who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
J. D. MACGILVRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.).
Bombay, 15th July, 1937.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of (I) C. I. Pipes, 'B' class, 225 Nos. of 30", 20 Nos. of 18", 50 Nos. of 6", and 50 Nos. of 3", and (II) C. I. Pipes 'A' class 6", 4,825 Rft. for immediate delivery on the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on Friday the 10th Sept. 1937 together with an earnest money deposit of Rs. 3,700. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for C. I. Pipes.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

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Two Hydraulic Pumps. Fielding & Platt Ltd. Three Throw Capacity at 80 p.c. efficiency 28.52 gallons per minute. Working Pressure 1500 lbs. per square inch.

ITEM NO. 3
Two D.C. Motors 460 volts. Metro-Vick. Compound Wound. 50 H.P. 500 R.P.M. Complete with automatic starting panel and switch. To drive above pumps.

ITEM NO. 4
Two Hydraulic Accumulators. Henry Berry & Co. 10" Ram x 14" 0" stroke. Capacity 45 gallons. Pressure 1250/1500 lb. per square inch. These Accumulators are worked by the pumps under item No. 2 above.

ITEM NO. 5
One Air Compressor. Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. Size 14" x 14". Capacity 460 cubic feet free air per minute. Single cylinder horizontal type.

ITEM NO. 6
One D.C. Motor 460 volts. Metro-Vickers. Compound Wound. 125 H.P. 700 R.P.M. Complete with automatic starting panel and switch to drive the above Air Compressor.

ITEM NO. 7
One Plate Bending Rolls. Henry Berry & Co Right hand. Three Roller type. Capacity max. 8' 0" wide x 12" thick plates.

ITEM NO. 8
One D.C. Motor 460 volts. Metro-Vickers. Compound Wound. 50 H.P. 500 R.P.M. With starter and Double Pole Switch. To drive the above Rolls.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1937, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That this meeting of Shareholders approves of the proposals for the liquidation of the Company as outlined in the circular letter of the Liquidator dated the 30th August 1937 and hereby authorizes the Liquidator to carry the same into effect with such modifications thereto as he may from time to time deem necessary in the interests of the Shareholders."

J. H. PATEL,
Liquidator.
The INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.
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FROM NEXT SATURDAY

At KRISHNA (Bombay) & MINERVA (Poona)

DEVGAD EDUCATION BOARD

Appeal For Help

The General Secretary, Devgad Education Board, writes: Devgad Education Board has been working for organized spread of secondary education in Devgad Taluka of Ratnagiri District. As a good up-to-date building is nowadays considered an essential requirement of a good secondary school, the D. E. Board directed its first efforts to the construction of such a building at Devgad, the Taluka Headquarters.

The estimated expenditure of the whole building is about thirty thousand rupees. Most of the construction work is finished and the expenditure so far incurred exceeds Rs. 24,000. The building accommodates five classes at present but as the Board expects ere long to develop the present school into a full-fledged High School, the unfinished parts of the building must be completed as early as possible. The Board was finding great difficulty in connection with the funds and appealed to Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai. He readily responded and paid a handsome donation of Rs. 15,500 towards the cost of the building. The Board is profoundly grateful to the generous donor and has resolved to rename its school at Devgad after him. The present title of the School is "Sriram English School". It will hereafter be called "Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai English School". It is hoped that the example of Seth Mafatlal will inspire other

wealthy persons to enable the D. E. Board to fulfil its mission satisfactorily.

SETHNA ON MASS EDUCATION "PUTSCH"

Film As Weapon Of Warfare Against Illiteracy

In the course of a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Advance Instructional Association, Sir Phiroze Sethna said:—"To-day, the Motion Picture is universally acknowledged as a potent means of education. Of all the human senses, sight is considered the most receptive. The results of the enquiry conducted by the National Association of America in collaboration with the Eastman Kodak Company sometime ago amply bear out the 'Why' of the film in the class room. In the course of the investigation particular care was taken to eliminate the usual instructions of education, with a view to correctly assess the contribution of the motion picture as the medium of education. As a result it was revealed that in those classes in which the film was used students had far greater knowledge of concrete facts and that their recollections which were based on visual memory were more vivid and lasting while their superiority in their power of literary description was far beyond expectation.

However, it is preposterous to claim that the use of film in education is likely to dispense with the teacher or the text book. In fact, no mechanical aid can be a substitute to the living personality of the teacher.

FILM IN EDUCATION. The secret of the successful use of the film in education has been widely realised particularly after the great war. The advent of the sub-standard film and apparatus gave further impetus to the movement irrespective of political ideologies all the progressive countries of the world America, France and England, Germany, Italy and Japan, Russia and China have all recognised the principle and are implementing the same. In most of the countries state departments are handling the production and exhibition of educational films.

As far as our country is concerned the pioneering work in this direction was undertaken by the Motion Picture Society of India. The Society at present distributes educational films at its disposal through its members in different parts of the country. The response that we are receiving is very encouraging. The shows thus organised are proving immensely popular.

As a beginning the present scale of our activities in this sphere are alright. But the time has come when a broad scheme for the different provinces of our country should be planned and worked to be really effective educational films that suit one particular requirements should be produced. At least for some time to come the production of educational films does need strong backing by the State. It is for the educational departments to exploit the educational and propaganda possibilities of the film.

UNION-WIDE PROPAGANDA. The entire country may be divided into several units, each of which may be entrusted to the nearest University while the special staff which should be appointed for the purpose may go on with the work of mass education during the whole year, the University students may be of very valuable assistance during the vacations. All the Universities will submit reports of the work from time to time to the Central body in the Province consisting of the Minister for Education, Director of Public Instructions and a few non-officials interested in this question. Those provincial organizations will in their turn be in constant touch with the Central Advisory Board of Education which will have sort of co-ordinating influence over all the provincial committees.

Before launching a scheme of this nature it is very necessary to examine and actually determine the place of the film in mass and class room education in the light of the experiences of the other countries. Granted the singleness of purpose and determination I fail to see why a well laid out ten year plan should not stamp out the evil of illiteracy.

SIKH WOMAN'S HEROISM

Fought Miscreants To Save Husband's Life

LAHORE, Aug. 27. A brave Sikh woman who sacrificed her life to save that of her husband was removed with serious injuries to-day to Mayo hospital, where she expired soon after admission.

It is stated that Kundan Singh, a resident of village Kalugli, recently betrothed his daughter to a Sikh of his choice. His nephews failing to get the engagement broken as they did not like it, plotted to kill Kundan Singh. At dead of night yesterday the nephews in question raided the house of Kundan Singh who was asleep. Nirwar Kaur, his wife, got up and taking a lathi gave fight to the miscreants at the entrance to the house. She fought and screamed and got the household and the neighbourhood awake. She was injured in the fight but the miscreants ran away before her husband could come to her rescue.—United Press.

KIDNAPPED BOY ESCAPES

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 25. Sub-Inspector R. M. Fowar of the Military Lines Police station has put himself into communication with the Bombay City Police and is busy investigating into the matter of a band from Bombay engaging itself into kidnapping school-going children. It is alleged that a thirteen year old Christian student residing at Parel (Bombay) left his home in Bombay to go to his school on Sandhurst Road on the morning of Monday, the 23rd instant. On alighting from the local train at the Sandhurst Road station the boy came out of it and was just proceeding towards his school when he is alleged to have been accosted by two burly Pathans who are further alleged to have taken him along with them to some place in Chor Bazar by threatening him. It is stated that the two Pathans had at this place two more colleagues of theirs and in their charge two more boys, one a Khoja and another a Hindu.

AT POONA. It appears that all these four Pathans brought these three boys to Poona on Monday afternoon and from Poona railway station took them straight to a lonely corner of the Empress Gardens.

wealthy persons to enable the D. E. Board to fulfil its mission satisfactorily.

LIFT BAN ON LITERATURE

Poona Threat Of Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 25. That he would offer civil disobedience on Monday next by reading passages from proscribed literature, was announcement made by Mr. V. V. Sathe, a Congressman, speaking last evening at a public meeting held on the Shanwar Wada maidan. The meeting was held in connection with the Andamans week that the local Democratic Swarajya Party is conducting. Announcing his decision Mr. Sathe said that he thought that he should go to jail to suffer the hardships which they in Andamans suffer and therefore, he would do it by offering civil disobedience.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Plight Of Peasants

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir—I had occasion to visit the Sindgi Taluka recently and had the opportunity of getting first-hand information of the condition of the peasants in that Taluka. Though the district officers have been doing what they can under the circumstances it will be clear from the following that much more will have to be done to claim that any relief has been given to the agriculturists.

Every public worker knows that the rules regarding suspensions and remissions of assessment are unreasonably strict and that the officials have been even stricter in putting these rules into practice. In spite of this double strictness a study of suspensions and remissions granted in the Sindgi Taluka will show that:

(1) In 1934-35 in 13 villages in Sindgi Taluka full assessment was suspended and in 19, half the assessment was suspended.

(2) In 1935-36 in 12 villages full assessment was suspended and in 20, half the assessment was suspended.

(3) In 1935-36 in 16 villages the suspended arrears of assessment of 1931-32 were automatically remitted and in 22 villages assessment was fully remitted due to hail-storm or fire.

The number of villages that have received one or more of the above reliefs comes to 71 while the number of villages in the Taluka is 150.

(4) The assessment for the whole Taluka has been suspended in 1936-37 on account of scarcity.

(5) In 1937-38 also the people are faced with famine as there have been no rains worth mentioning upto now.

It was inevitable that owing to these frequent failure of crops the peasant has lost all sustaining power.

(1) The metal breaking work at Anapur, Hippargi, Padganur and Shivangi has been stopped now and has thrown hundreds out of employment.

(2) There is recently a tendency to reduce the number of persons receiving doles. The misery of these people is beyond imagination.

(3) The regulation famine huts are unable to protect the inmates from wind and cold. So the people are unwilling to stay in famine camps. They are obliged to come from long distances and so earn very meagre wages that are paid on piece-work. If the huts are prepared of gunny cloth or cotton sticks and are made a little spacious, this difficulty will be overcome.

(4) The people on road-work have to wait for nearly a fortnight for their pay until their work is measured and assessed. If part of their possible earnings are paid immediately the work is finished much inconvenience will be saved.

What has been observed and written about the Sindgi Taluka is true of other Talukas and other works also. It is hoped that the matter will receive immediate attention from the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.,
H. S. KAUFALGI.

Federation And Bombay Budget

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir—At long last the budget session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly is over. Everybody has nothing but praise for the Congress budget and the Finance Minister deserves all this credit. The Bombay public have received the proposals in the budget with much satisfaction. But only one item makes a painful reading and that is about that Rs. 87,000 which has been kept standing in the name of the Premier which he wants in connection with elec-

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Jinnah's Betrayal

P. N. HEGDE and K. B. NAMBIAR condemn Mr. Jinnah's betrayal of the Zanzibar Indians, as instanced in the voting in the Legislative Assembly.

Demon Of Corruption

P. K. N. NAIR appeals to the Congress Cabinet "to stop for ever corruption in the public administration which is sucking the life-blood of the masses".

News!

V. S. DALVI (Aravali) referring to the recent "news" of a man biting a dog, notes that a still more sensational piece of news occurred lately in his district when a peasant bit a cobra which had bitten him previously, and survived to tell the tale, after vanquishing his adversary.

Konkani Script

M. BALAKRISHNA KURUP appeals the Goans to substitute the present Roman script for the Dev Nagari as the latter is more in keeping with the genius and content of the Konkani language.

Beware Of Spirits!

DR. J. K. DAI writes: Upon the whole, sitting for communication with unseen agencies has done more harm than good to mediums as well as to those who sit with them.

tion to the Federal Legislature.

Though we are given to understand that this amount will be first spent by the Provincial Government and afterwards charged to the Central Government, this item creates a lot of misgivings as it has been the considered policy of the Congress not to have to do anything with the proposed Federation. Why, the other day Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Congress, in one of his speeches cleared the point to such an extent that we were led to believe that no more would be heard of Federation at least in the Provinces where there are Congress Governments.

Now when we look to the proposal made in the budget and when we refer to the speech made by the President of the Congress there seems to be a rank contradiction. Anyway, the item in question is really intriguing as an average Congressman cannot understand the implications of the same. So, will the Finance Minister or any other Congressman who has an intimate knowledge of this put some more light on this subject and thereby clear the misgivings already created by this proposal?—Yours, etc.,
U. M. MENON.

Bombay, August 23.

Reform Of Turf Club

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir—I must write and congratulate "Nationalist" on the excellent series of articles regarding the affairs of the Turf Club. I think these articles should be printed in pamphlet form and made available to the public either free or at a nominal cost. Could Mr. Sultan Chinoy or some other large-hearted gentleman do this? It will do a world of good to educate public opinion.—Yours, etc.,
NO RACE-GOER.

Bombay, August 28.

Salaries And Efficiency

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir—With reference to the criticism of Dr. Ambedkar and that of Sir John Abercrombie on the Salaries Bill of Ministers on the 23rd inst. at the Bombay Assembly I beg to point out to your

readers that in the well-known industrial concerns under the management of Messrs. Tata, an accountant in one firm gets a salary of about Rs. 1,000 another gets about Rs. 500 while there are others who get as low as nearly Rs. 200. Can it be, therefore, inferred that the efficiency and integrity of both the Departments and officers concerned vary in proportion to the salaries paid? To my humble mind, the calibre and brain required for this sort of post is the same in all the departments and yet there is a vast difference in the salaries paid. None will come forward to doubt the integrity in the management of the concerns. Salaries paid, therefore depend on other factors also.—Yours, etc.,
ONE IN THE KNOW.

Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir—At the time of the uproar of 1936 Matriculation examination results, Principal Hamil made severe remarks about the springing up of mushroom schools.

Some of such mushroom schools were affiliated to the University of Bombay up to 1937 Matriculation examination and the results of such mushroom schools, in some cases was zero. In spite of that, these schools are conducting their Matric Classes for 1936 Matriculation examination. In case these schools are not affiliated to the University of Bombay that will be the fate and future of the unfortunate students, who are attending such schools, because these students, have to put in 130 days attendance before they can be set up to the Matriculation examination?

As I am informed that the meeting of the Syndicate is to take place shortly, I would request some of the members of the Syndicate, through you, to take up this matter in the interest of the students.—Yours etc.,
I. D. N.

Road Difficulty At Dombivli

TROUBLES OF CULTIVATORS AND VISITORS TO LOK-MANYA GOSHALA

Mr. Haridas M. Udeshi writes from Ghatkopar:—
"The Lokmánya Goshala at Dombivli is a very important institution, conducted under the management of the Bombay Goshala Bhiksha Society. I visited it about a week ago and although I left it with very happy impressions, I was disgusted to find that the road leading to Goshala from Dombivli station was too rough and irregular to enable visitors and the vehicular traffic to tread it with ease. The Goshala is about a mile away from the Dombivli station and the hardships experienced in getting over this distance are unbearable. Also the way by motor leading by the Kalyan Shil Road straight up to the Goshala is bad and inconvenient. Consequently those coming to see the Goshala by motor cars are also put to the same trouble.

The Goshala is visited by thousands of people annually. The vehicular traffic for importing fodder and cattle feeds for the Goshala comes to about 2,500 cart-loads annually, and considering the total vehicular traffic through the road in question, of all the neighbouring villages, it comes to about 10,000 carts of agricultural produce apart from quite a large number of carts going through the road with passengers. Cultivators of the neighbouring villages as well as the poor bullocks suffer heavily on account of the deplorable condition of the road. The Goshala supplies about 5 maunds of pure cows milk to the city of Bombay and suburbs everyday. If however, the condition of the road is improved, the Society may arrange to carry the supply through special milk motor vans.

Under these circumstances, will the authorities concerned see to the immediate redress of the above grievances and construct a pucca metalled road from Dombivli station to join the Kalyan Shil Road right up to Goshala. The Thana District has sanctioned a sum of rupees five lacs to be spent out of patrol fund for road purposes. It is high time the authorities constructed a metalled road leading to the said Goshala."

The Hon. Pt. R. S. Shukla Minister for Education to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar visited on Wednesday Burhanpur where a rousing reception was accorded to him.

INDIA GOVT.'S DISCLAIMER

Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association Is Not Run For Britishers' Benefit, Says Press Note

SIMLA (By Mail.)
Press Note from the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India, states:—

Statements are still appearing in the Press to the effect that the Clove Growers Association in Zanzibar is being run for the benefit of certain British commercial interests. This statement was contradicted by the Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad in the Assembly on the 23rd August, but it seems necessary to point out again that British commercial interests play no part in the purchase or export of cloves in Zanzibar. Moreover the point appears to have been overlooked—though it has been stated more than once—that the Clove Growers Association is not concerned to make profits and that any profits it does make must by Statute be returned to the grower.

The fact that the distillery in Zanzibar has been taken over by the Clove Growers Association, so that even profits from that enterprise also have to be returned to the grower, seems to dispose effectively of the suggestion that some hidden British commercial interest stands to gain by the operations of the Clove Growers Association.

Dohad Ry. Workers' Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)

FREELANDGUNJ, (By Mail.)
A largely attended meeting of the Ry. workers was held on Friday last under the auspices of the B.B. & C.I. Ry. Employees' Union, Freelandgunj, under the Presidentship of Mr. Ishvarbhai Valdia, in which resolutions were unanimously passed about the grievances of Dohad workers owing to Saturday closing and protesting against the unsatisfactory reply of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Bombay regarding the re-opening of the Saturday closing.

Jawhar Town Hall

(From Our Correspondent.)
DAHANU ROAD, Aug. 28.
The opening Ceremony of the Town Hall of the Jawhar State Municipality was performed on Friday last by Col. J. L. R. Weir, Resident for Baroda and Gujarat States.

Raja Sahib Shrinanth Yeshwanth Rao, Mr. A. P. Low, Secretary and Rao Bahadur M. O. Patel Administrator, besides other prominent local people were present.

INDIAN TEA CONTROL Plea For Continuation Of 1933 Act

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)
The representatives of the Indian Tea Planters Association, Jalpaiguri, Tripura Tea Planters Association, Terai Indian Tea Planters Association, and the Indian Tea Growers Association, Silchar, met at the Committee rooms of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on August 25. Mr. T. P. Roy, chairman of the Indian Tea Planters Association, presided.

The meeting discussed the proposals submitted by the Indian Tea Association to the Government of India regarding continuation of the Indian Tea Control Act of 1933 along with the regulation of export scheme generally.

The meeting decided to send out representatives to Simla to express the views of the representative associations to the Assembly members.—A P

JAPAN ASKS FOR RECOGNITION

Reciprocity Question In Medical Degrees

SIMLA, (By Mail.)
The Medical Council of India concluded its deliberations on Thursday last: 19 members were present.

Information having been received from Japan that reciprocity recognition of medical qualifications between India and Japan was desired by the latter, the Council decided to recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council the recognition of the Japanese qualifications by their inclusion in the Second Schedule of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933.

The Council also adopted a resolution bringing to the notice of Government the necessity for a permanent building at Delhi for the Council suited to the needs, dignity and importance of an all-India body.

Warm tributes were paid at the meeting to Lt.-Col. G. T. Burke for his valuable services to the

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CLASSIC RHINEGOLD

Bombay Shop Assistants' Demands

(From A Correspondent.)

The meeting of the Bombay Presidency Shop Assistants' Central Committee was held on Friday last. It was decided to send a deputation on the Congress Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher at the earliest opportunity in order to acquaint him of the multifarious hardships of the Shop Assistants. In support of their demands and in furtherance of their activities, the Committee also decided to have a Bombay Presidency Shop Assistants' Conference to be held somewhere in the first week of October 1937.

not, and adherence to which they may terminate individually. It is not desirable at this stage to make a separate approach to the Italian authorities.

Council, as its Secretary and Inspector.
The next meeting of the Council comes off in Delhi on the 22nd February 1938.

RECIPROCITY QUESTION

In the course of his opening address Major General E. W. C. Bradfield, President of the Council on the 25th August, said:—

Whereas recognition in India of qualifications of the United Kingdom, and, similarly, in the United Kingdom of qualifications granted in India, is governed by the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 whereby recognition on either side can only be refused on the grounds of insufficiency of standards, the recognition in India of the qualifications of other Empire Countries and of Foreign Countries will be on a reciprocal basis. Many of the Empire Countries require, as an essential to the recognition by

them of our degrees, the recognition of the General Medical Council. This requirement applies generally to all qualifications other than the local ones, i.e. to the qualifications of other Empire Countries as well as to Indian degrees.

I have a special reference to make on the above subject as regards Italy. The position at present, is that India and the Dominions cannot be liberated from the provisions of the 1925 Agreement between Great Britain and Italy so that Indian degrees recognised in Italy are those recognised by the General Council in the United Kingdom, while India is under an obligation to allow Italian doctors with recognised degrees to practise in India.

His Majesty's Government are using their best endeavours to substitute a new Agreement on a reciprocity basis to which India and the Dominions may accede or

Rovers Cup Football

MAHOMEDAN SPORTING WALK INTO FINAL

All Reds Beaten By 3 Goals To 1

The Mahomedan Sporting qualified to meet the Bangalore Muslims in the final of the Rovers Cup Football tournament, when they eliminated the All Reds by 3 goals to 1, at the Cooperage on Sunday evening.

The Mahomedans proved to be a better side in all departments of the game and did not take long to establish their superiority.

The Mahomedans broke away immediately after the kick-off and a combined movement between the inside forwards, saw Saboo, their inside-left, shooting above the bars. Soon after the Reds carried the ball to the other end and Mills tested Osman with a feeble shot.

In the 8th minute from the start, the Mahomedans opened their account. Salim, after a good piece of work on the right flank, sent in a rising centre and Shamsheer flashed it in with a lovely header to give his side an early lead. The same player would have repeated his performance but this time he was unlucky, his fine header striking the woodwork. A little later Jardine saved from Saboo.

The Reds were now making strenuous efforts to level the score and a pretty shot from Hayman was well saved by Osman and the ball returned to Wolfe, who shot wildly.

Off a free kick awarded to the Reds from near the centre-line, Davies sent in a drop shot, which was cleverly toppled over the cross-bar by Osman.

In the 27th minute Saboo, the Mahomedan's inside-left, doubled their score with a powerful shot,

which left the Red's goal-keeper guessing all over.

At half-time, the Mahomedan Sporting were 2 goals up.

The winners resumed strongly and following a spell of short passing between Rahim, Shamsheer and Saboo, the last-named took a good shot, which was saved by Jardine.

In the 16th minute after the restart, the All Reds reduced the lead, Mills their centre-forward, converting a penalty-kick awarded to them for "hands" against Juma Khan.

The score being 2 goals to 1 in favour of the Calcutta League Champions, the game now took an exciting turn. The Mahomedans seemed anxious to increase their lead while the Reds were fighting hard for the equaliser. Jardine brought off two brilliant saves from Saboo and Shamsheer.

PLAYERS TURNED OFF FIELD.

Salim, the winner's right-wing and O'Grady, the Red's left back, collided and evidently lost their temper for they started pushing each other but the referee took a wise step by ordering them off the field.

Abbas made a good opening for Saboo but the latter's shot struck the upright and the ball returned to play.

Five minutes before the end Shamsheer put the winners one more up accepting a pass by Rahim and heading it nicely into the goal to put the issue beyond doubt.

The final whistle found the Mahomedan Sporting winners by 3 goals to 1.

The Result:—

MAHOMEDAN SPORTING 3 Goals.

ALL REDS 1 Goal.

THE TEAMS.

MAHOMEDAN SPORTING: Osman; Siraj and Juma Khan; Bachi Khan, Noor Mohamed and Masoom; Salim, Rahim, Shamsheer, Saboo and Abbas.

ALL REDS: Jardine; West and O'Grady; Smith, Davies and Bhowmick; Robinson, Hayman, Mills, Wolfe and Markham.

THE REFEREE: Mr. Hibbert.

FINAL ON TUESDAY.

Mahomedan Sporting v. Bangalore Muslims kick-off 5-45 p.m.

FOR PURE GHEE

Merchants And Experts To Confer Over Problem Involving 80 Crores

SIMLA, (By Mail.) A Press Note says: The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has called an informal conference of interests concerned in the production and marketing of ghee to be held at Simla on 3rd and 4th September 1937. Trade representatives, are being called from the Punjab, Delhi Province, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Central Provinces, Bombay and Gujarat, and from Hyderabad, Kathiawar, and Rajputana States. Certain officials and experts, as well as a representative of the Army Contracts Department, are also to attend.

80 CRORES PROBLEM. The object of the meeting is to discuss and formulate methods for improving pure ghee trade in India, the annual production of which according to the Marketing Adviser is about 200 lakhs maunds, which valued at a flat rate of Rs. 40 per maund amounts to a sum of Rs. 80 crores.

The conference will also investigate the possibilities of dealing standards of quality for grading and marking of pure ghee under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, and it is hoped that as a result of the Conference an experimental ghee grading station would be established, at a suitable centre early this cold weather.

The idea behind the grading scheme is to help the trade to put on the market guaranteed genuine ghee, in sealed containers of suitable sizes. This should satisfy a long felt want and to some extent help to solve the problem of adulteration.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

(From A Correspondent.) A meeting of members of the Bombay Natural History Society and their friends was held at the Prince of Wales Museum on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. the Hon. Mr. Justice Barlee Presiding.

The Honorary Secretary Mr. H. M. McGusty, announced the election of the following 25 members since the beginning of the year:—Mr. A. J. Yandle, Mrs. Phyllis M. Spreadbury, the Secretary, Cachar Club, Ltd., Silchari, Messrs. B. Basu, L. D. Scott, J. D. Sherston Baker, C. A. Emerson, the President, Maid Game Association, Maid, C. P. Brother Godfrey, J. N. James, Bombay, C. E. Fischer, Dr. F. B. Khambatta, Capt. K. S. McGregor, His Majesty S. M. Bao-Dai, Emperor of Annam, Mr. Lionel J. Dee, Messrs. K. S. Fatehsingh, C. Gore, E. R. Sherman-James, M. C. C. Turner, the Principal, Queen Mary's High School, Bombay, the Principal, St. Bernham's College, Changanacherry, Mr. Gordon Williams, Mr. H. R. D. Robey, Capt. R. S. Vine, and Mr. H. R. Lindsay.

Mr. Salim Ali, a former Assistant Curator of the Society then read a paper with Lantern Slides, on An Ornithological trip to Afghanistan during the early part of this year.

The expedition was financed and led by the celebrated British Ornithologist, Col. R. Meinertzhagen, D. S. O.

The country north of Kabul was visited up to the Oxus river which forms the northern boundary between Afghanistan and Russia. The expedition spent two months camping in the open. The bird life belongs chiefly to the Palaearctic Zone but there is also a sprinkling of Ethiopian and Indo-Malayan forms.

The bird collection includes many interesting forms, some of which are likely to prove new to science.

The collections and data are being co-ordinated and worked out by Col. Meinertzhagen in England. The full report will be published by the end of the year.

Develop Organised Strength Behind Congress

BOMBAY MINISTRY'S LABOUR POLICY: REPLY TO CRITICS

A large crowd was present at the maidan near the Nalgaon Chawls, Parel, when the National Flag was unfurled by Mr. S. B. Mahadashwar in observance of the monthly flag salutation ceremony. The function was organised by the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee and prominent members of the Committee addressed the gathering.

The speaker stressed the need for developing organised strength behind the Congress Ministries, as through that alone would the people be able to enforce their demands. Referring to attacks levelled against the Congress and Congress Ministers, the Secretary

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Leelabai Maganlal (17), vice-President, Mr. Keshavlal Dave and Mr. Shantilal Javeri were elected no-dary Secretaries and Dr. Vrajilal Meghani, Mr. Ravishanker Pandya and Mr. Gopaladas P. Mody members. The aim of the society is to create a love for good and genuine Gujarati literature amongst the people.

Managing Committee and Mr. Manubhai P. Vaidya, vice-President.

A meeting will be held to-morrow Tuesday at 5.30 p.m. at Ferguson Road Pare, under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to support the demands of the workers and to call upon them to become members of the Congress.

Support For Labour Demands

Mr. Purshottam Trikandias will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs Mahadeswar Asok Mehta, and Narayanswami.

Will Not Rest Till Freedom Is Won

SENAPATI BAPAT UNDAUNTED: WILL DO HIS DUTY TO COUNTRY

For more than two hours, a vast gathering of people waited to see "Senapati" Bapat stand up on the platform and to listen to him at the Congress House where a public reception was accorded him by the B.P.C.C. on Sunday evening. Mr. Gangadhar Deshpande presided.

Speakers expressed their admiration for his enthusiasm and unwavering determination to win freedom for their country, even after he was clapped into jail for years together. They referred to his long record of jail experience.

In his reply, the Senapati said that he would do his share of his duty by the country, and he would expect others also to do theirs. He would not rest content till India achieved complete freedom. He would not tolerate any bluff. It was no use simply saying that one would be prepared to face anything for the sake of the country. It was time and more than time for action.

And that was why he had prepared a scheme at Wardha for which he received the sanction of Mahatma Gandhi and got it printed.

Reading the leaflet, he said that in 1931 he placed the idea of a "Bharatya Prana-yajna" before the Maharashtra public, and shortly after he started organising it lived from June to October. At the end of October, he was arrested at Umbergaon in Thana District, and then he formally closed the organisation. After that the Government declared it unlawful.

But recently the Government had removed the ban on that organisation, and therefore he had also started to resuscitate it. Yet its former shape or form had been changed just to suit the present circumstances.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF SWARAJ.

The organisation was above parties. Its object was that there should be unity in the country and freedom should be achieved at the earliest. It was also an organisation of those who were lovers of Freedom and of those who desired that a small difference should not be magnified.

Congressmen, the opponents of the Congress, Hindus, Muslims, Harijans, Communists, Socialists, capitalists, labourers, "Kisans," all these who have organised should send their representatives to meet together to draw up a draft constitution of Swaraj at an early date.

It might also be necessary to make sacrifice to bring about a meeting of leaders of all such castes, creeds and sections, so that a peaceful settlement of all

disputes might be brought about, without precipitating any crisis.

The resolution referring to such a meeting of leaders, the speaker said, was first moved and accepted at Nagpur, soon after his release and he thought that it would be accepted in Bombay also.

At the speaker's request the same resolution was put to vote and accepted, one dissenting.

The audience was titillated, when the speaker referred to a suggestion made by him to bomb the House of Commons in about 1918, when he was dissuaded by Barrister Savarkar from doing so and was promptly sent back to India.

A HUMAN FURNACE

Mr. Deshpande recalled a letter to him from the late Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak to "satisfy" somehow or other Mr. Bapat. He had received the letter in 1918 at Bijapur during the Bombay Presidency Conference, presided over by the late Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Bapat had also attended the Conference and was busy trying to organise a volunteer organisation. The speaker felt at the time that Mr. Bapat was like a burning furnace and it was very difficult to "satisfy" him, as late Mr. Tilak wanted him to do.

Mr. S. K. Patil recapitulated the event seven years ago, when Mr. Bapat addressed a similar gathering in the same compound. Fifteen days later he was sentenced to undergo imprisonment for a period of seven and a half years.

The speaker observed that several years ago the army of a "Senapati" was only a handful, but now it is a "Senapati" wanted to lead an army, he might have thousands and even lakhs of followers. They had a warm admiration to the unflinching courage of Senapati Bapat but, as Senapati, he should try to know the weakness of his army and still try to lead it.

Messrs. Purushottam Trikandias, R. S. Nimkar, Prof. Gnapurkar and others also paid their warm tributes to the "guest."

STORM HELPS HIM TO NEW CAREER

(From Our Correspondent.) RANGOON, Aug. 22. From apprentice on ship to Deputy Registrar of High Court.

Charles Beresford Aubrey who recently died at Calcutta from cancer had an interesting life. Born in 1889 he started his life as an apprentice at an early age on Ellen Rickmar one of the steamers plying between Rangoon, Germany and then worked on other vessels during which time he visited various ports in the world. His last voyage was from New York in a sailing vessel bound for Rangoon with a cargo of Kerosene oil. In the Bay of Bengal they encountered a storm and they missed Rangoon and were blown in to Moulmein. Giving up his ship life Charles Aubrey joined the government service in the Public Works Department then in the Examiner of Accounts of the Railways afterwards in the office of the Commissioner of Minbu Division. He was then transferred to the Judicial Commissioner's office at Mandalay where he was made a Head Clerk under Sir Harvey Adamson. He later became an Extra Assistant Commissioner and rose to the rank of the Deputy Registrar of the High Court at Mandalay from which post he retired in 1924. He was the subaltern in charge of the contingent to Delhi for King Edward's Durbar in 1903. His remains were brought from Calcutta and interred here.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 meters, 855 Kcs. 7-0 a.m. Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 7-30 a.m. Khan. 8-0 Kama Jharia. Light Music. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English). 12-30 p.m. A Selection of Gramophone Records. 1-30 Time Signal. Close down. 6-30 Ramzan Khan. 7-0 Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Legends of Many Lands." No. 4 Hindu Mythology. By Niaz Fatenpuri. 7-45 "For Villagers only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market. Rates at 8-0 p.m.). 8-30 AIR Orchestra. Bina. 8-40 Kama Jharia. Light Music. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 "Can these be prevented." No. 3. Rickets and Allied Diseases. By A Lady Doctor. 10-0 Kama Jharia. Light Music. 10-30 Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 Kcs. 3-30 a.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta. Pravachan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 Light Music. Prof. Laxmansing of Manicknagar. 12-0 noon Selections of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements. My Ideal Programme. A Lunch Hour Programme arranged by a Kirkee Listener. 6-30 Punjab Gat. The AIR Artists. 6-15 Talk (Marathi) "My Favourite Hobby." Philately. N. V. Patankar. 6-30 To the Shimilam. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.). 7-30 Popular Songs. Sundarabai. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 "I Spent the Day." Produce by G. Radcliff Genge. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Studio Concert. Ena MacDonald. Soprano. The Viennese Orchestra.

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SWASTIK LEAGUE

Collections On Narali Poornima Day

(From A Correspondent.)
The volunteers of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps went round to make door-to-door collections on the Narali-poornima 'Swastik Day', the sealed collection-boxes were opened in the presence of a duly authorised committee and the following is the result of the counting:—
Fund in the collection-boxes: Rs. 885-6-3; Extra donations for the Swastik day: Rs. 15, making a total of Rs. 900-6-3.

In addition to the above funds, Shreemant Putla Raju, the Downer Rameshwar of Jath was pleased to send her annual donation of Rs. 100 to the Volunteer Corps. Mr. Balaram Narayan Ajinkya paid Rs. 100 and joined the League as a life-member.

The Managing Committee of the Swastik League hereby records its sincere thanks to all the generous donors, small or large, who gave a kind response to the League's appeal and all the English and vernacular papers of the city, who gave a prompt and wide publicity to the appeal.

'G' WARD CONFERENCE

An adjourned meeting of the Reception Committee of the 'G' Ward Political Conference will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in the Committee's Office, when all the members of the Reception Committee are requested to be present.

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LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shrawan Vad 9, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar, 23, 1350
Parsi: Aspandarmad, 29, 1306
Hightide: 6-42; 18-13
Lowtide: —; 13-17
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

Wednesday, September 1.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, September 2.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS STUDENTS' DINNER

The annual dinner of the Students' Union of the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, will be held in the University Convocation Hall at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Monday). The Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia will be the Chief Guest.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the members of the Party will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., at the office of the Party when Mr. Masani will introduce a discussion on "Problems of Socialist Unity".

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION

There will be a clinical meeting to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. at Sekhsara building, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, 4.

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Mr. P. R. Rao, will lecture in English at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Hobbies and Language".

ADULT EDUCATION

Prof. Mehta, D'Andrade and Marathe will meet their students in French, Metaphysics and Radio Communication, respectively, in Wilson College and Rev. Fr. Dhir in German in St. Xavier's College, to-day (Monday) at the usual time.

JANMASHTAMI PROCESSION

Thousands of people joined a huge procession, organised by twenty-five prominent Hindu organisations, which started from the Swastik Mandir at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday to celebrate Krishna 'Jan-mashtmi'. Several ladies participated in the procession.

Wending its ways through Vithalbhai Patel, Road, Fanaswadi, Girgaon, Charni Road, Sandhurst Road, the procession came to Gowalia Tank where it halted. A meeting was held on the maidan and it was addressed by Messrs. H. D. Sethia and M. N. Talpade.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—H. G. Wells' "The Invisible Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Plutonium". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Knight Without Armour". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Chabuk Svar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond The Horizon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavaran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Good Earth". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Simone Simon". "Seventh Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitr". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"They Gave Him a Gun". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anathasram". Daily at usual time.

PLIGHT OF RAILWAY WORKERS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
SECUNDERABAD: (By Mail).
Railway workers are in a plight specially in view of Mr V V Giri's resignation, as President of the N. S. Railway Employees' Union, at a time when his presence was earnestly required.

The existing General Secretary happens to be a Government Servant (Railway Department), though he is a great friend of the workers. Many who know the intricacies of Trade Unionism favour Mr. S. Guruswamy to fill the post of the President of the Union and elude the Mohamed Hussain, Raghvender Rao or P. Venkat Swamy may well take up the burden of the General Secretary's place and devote their energies.

Activities Of Sarvajanic Education Society, Surat

PROPOSED FOUNDING OF S. T. TRAINING COLLEGE

The 24th annual general meeting of the Sarvajanic Education Society, Surat, was held in the Central Hall of the M T B College, under the presidency of Mr P J Talwar-khan.

In the course of his speech Diwan Bahadur Gandhi referred to the improvement of the finances of the Society and said that though the volunteers of the Society, this year collected funds during the vacation, the work was thereafter slack owing to lack of effective driving force from behind. He appealed to the members present to take more than personal interest in the matter and help the volunteers to collect as much funds as possible before Christmas next to enable the Society to announce during the celebrations of its silver jubilee, the founding of a Secondary Teachers' Training College as a memorial to that occasion, which, in his opinion was only possible if rupees two lacs were collected by that time.

After the reports and accounts for the year 1936-37 were passed, Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Kt., was elected President and Diwan Bahadur C M Gandhi and Mr C D Clerk, as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Managing Committee.

The Society completes its 25th year on 30th Sept., 1937 and it proposes to celebrate its Silver Jubilee during the year 1937-38. The fund started to commemorate the occasion amounts to Rs. 33,000 and it hopes to collect two lacs for the Teachers' Training College proposed to be opened at Surat.

Indian National Scout Association

The General Secretary, I. N. S. A. writes:—

The Indian National Scout Association was inaugurated about a month back. At a meeting of the Provisional Committee on 4th August last, which was presided over by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the President of the Association, different Committees were formed to prepare details regarding the Constitution, etc.

The Constitution Committee has had about five meetings up to this time. The next meeting of the Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at the office of the Association, when it is hoped that the entire Constitution will be ready for placing for the approval of the General Body. After getting the approval of the General Body, the Organization Committee will begin its work of enrolling Scouts and registering Troops. All enquiries regarding the organization can be made from the General Secretary, Indian National Scout Association, 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Byculla Dt. Conference

Appeal To Christians To Join Congress

Mr. A. J. Lobo, General Secretary, the Byculla District Congress Political Conference, has issued the following appeal to the Indian Christian community of Bombay:—
A new era has opened in the political history of India with the Congress accepting offices. Already in six out of the eleven provinces in India, Congress Governments are functioning. May be this is the harbinger of a complete Congress Government, i.e. Swaraj, in course of time. Swaraj in the words of late C. R. Das is the natural expression of the national mind. But has the Christian a national mind? His Lordship the Right Rev. Francis T. Roche, Lord Bishop of Tuticorin, answers this question in the following lines:—
"Days when Christians had no sense of patriotism are gone. To-day Christians are behind none in devotion to their country and are proud to say that two of the three Congress members of the Madras Assembly are Catholics. No religion affords so much scope for the development of the spirit of patriotism as Christianity. Love of God and love of the country go together." These are words spoken wisely and well. His Lordship in giving utterance to these words has given utterance to the mind of every Christian who loves freedom.

WHY KEEP ALOOF?
Congress Ministries have been in office only for a very short period now, but already their actions have become proof positive against the meaningless fears of minority communities. Where then is justification for the Indian Christians to keep aloof from the national struggle. The bogey of "religion in danger" holds no water.

JOIN THE CONGRESS
To those who still find religion the alleged handicap, I would say but one word. That is most emphatically, Christians stand for liberty, fraternity and equality and that, in the words of Abraham Lincoln they want a Government of the people, for the people and by the people. Did not Blessed Virgin Mary say and does not the pastor teach us that, to call the Virgin our Mother, we should show that we deserve to be her sons. If that means anything, it means that unless we do our part we have no right to claim. So also, brothers of Faith, unless we take rightful place in India's struggle, and throw our lot with the National Congress, the one solid army marching towards freedom, we cannot have any claim in the Free India to come.

SERVE MOTHERLAND
Here is opportunity for you all. Here is a political conference organised by the 'E' Ward District Congress Committee going to be shortly held in Byculla. Muster strong and join the conference in thousands by becoming members of the Reception Committee, delegating and visitors for which fees are Re 1, As 1 and As 8 respectively. Miss the conference, and you would have lost a golden opportunity to serve your motherland.—Vandemataram.

King George V. Memorial Committee

His Excellency the Governor has nominated the following persons to the King George V Memorial Committee which will have under its care the King George V Infirmary and the Lady Dhanubai Jehangir Home for the Destitute:—
Sir Navroji Saklatwala, Sir Pushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. I. J. Taunton, Dr. E. Moses, Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoola, Dr. Mrs. Mallinibai B. Sukthankar.

KRISHNA JAYANTI

"Tej" Special Number
The "Tej" of Delhi is one of the most enterprising of Urdu daily journals. This is amply proved by its special illustrated number on the occasion of the Krishna Jayanti, just issued. The number contains 160 pages and at six annas it presents a very instructive and interesting collection of contribution on a variety of subjects by many well-known publicists.

The "Vir Bharat" Krishna number, which is priced at three annas, is a less ambitious one. Among the outstanding contributions is one by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose who writes on the problem of the five provinces where non-Congress Ministries are at work.

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP DAY
The Secretary of the Raja Mahendra Pratap 'Return Home' Memorial Committee has addressed the following communication to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President: Please endorse and confirm the observance of the All-India Raja Mahendra Pratap Day for September 26th already Brihhasis throughout the country have been informed to take the initiative by holding meetings on that day.

England's Queer Role In World Politics

Achut Patwardhan Exposes 'Tall Talk Of "Balance Of Power"'

"The apparent contradictions that we see in British foreign policy, are due to the obsolete policy of the 'balance of Power' that England is still pursuing," declared Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, in the course of his speech on "John Bull at Bay", which was the fourth of a series of lectures organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at Jinnah Hall.

Proceeding, Mr. Patwardhan said that though England did not really want war, still she was unconscious drifting towards it because of this ruinous policy of the 'Balance of Power', which was responsible for her sad decline from the high position of leadership that she had been holding for centuries in European politics. This immoral and outrageous policy of playing one nation against another has made international politics insecure. She has forfeited the high confidence that once she enjoyed. Her reputation is dead. No more the world looks upon her for initiative and guidance!

To-day, he remarked, England was playing strange part in the international politics. In order to humiliate France, she encouraged Hitler to defy contemptuously the treaty obligations one after another.

BOMBAY'S NEW ACCOUNTANTS

Batliboi's Training Institute, Exam. Results

The following students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the undemoted examinations held in April, May and June last:—

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Part I (Complete)

Miss B. E. Mistry, B.A., F. H. Surty, M.A.

The following students have passed in the subjects mentioned below of Parts I and II Examinations of the Institute of Bankers: (Part I.)

M. K. Unwalla, M. Umar, and R. N. Bulsara—passed in English and Book-keeping.

R. D. Sharma—Passed in English and Geography.

P. S. Oomrigar—Passed in Banking and Geography.

D. N. Atré—Passed in Book-keeping.

G. W. Kothare—Passed in English.

V. Srivastava—Passed in Banking.

(Part II.)

P. S. Oomrigar—Passed in Accountancy.

Miss B. B. Mistry, B.A.—Passed in English.

J. M. Shapoorjee and S. Moses—Passed in Foreign Exchange.

CORPORATION OF CERTIFIED SECRETARIES, (ENGLAND)

(Final)

G. D. Sane (Complete).

E. J. Wadia—Passed in Company Law, Mercantile Law, Economics and Law and Conduct of and Procedure at Meetings.

INTERMEDIATE

N. R. Pereira, B.A. (Complete).

S. D. Sharma (Complete).

Miss K. T. Malegaum, B.A.—Passed in Accountancy, Mercantile Law, English, Company Law and Commercial Arithmetic.

S. K. Panthaki, B.A.—Passed in Mercantile Law, Company Law

other, and, indirectly, supported him in his attempt to make Germany a highly mechanised armed force with the result that to-day, she has become the danger zone of Europe.

JAPAN'S CRIMINAL OUTRAGE

Alluding to the Manchurian episode, he said that in her criminal outrage on China, Japan had the sanction of British Imperialism behind her.

This notorious foreign policy of Britain, he continued, was also responsible for the complete annihilation of the only African independent State, Abyssinia.

By acting the farce of non-intervention, obviously, England was helping the rebels. Had she been a little sincere, and had followed a pro-League policy, certainly, she would have found in the democracy of France, her strong supporter and ally. And then, he contended, it would have been impossible for the Fascist dictators to defy so unhesitatingly the verdict of the League of Nations and to embark on their fanatic projects of conquests and armament races.

He concluded by saying that the mad policy of the 'Balance of Power' was obviously leading England to a horrible state of affairs.

and Commercial Arithmetic.

Miss R. Raymond—Passed in Mercantile Law, Company Law, English and Commercial Arithmetic.

M. T. Tofafros—Passed in Secretarial Practice, Accountancy, Mercantile Law, and Commercial Arithmetic.

S. Xavier—Passed in Company Law and Mercantile Law.

D. K. Unwalla—Passed in Mercantile Law, Company Law, and Commercial Arithmetic.

G. G. Bhagwat—Passed in Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Company Law, Mercantile Law and Commercial Arithmetic.

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Miss S. E. Marawia, C. D. D'Souza, H. B. Dantra and M. S. Kasbekar.

Stage III (Fellow)

P. S. Oomrigar and G. D. Sane.

Punjab Jain Bharatri Sabha

(From A Correspondent.)

The Punjab Jain Bharatri Sabha, Bombay, was founded during the month of June, 1936. The Association has been successful in giving practical shape to most of its aims and objects and has in several ways benefited the members and non-members as well.

It set an example in the history of Jains in Bombay by bringing all the different sects of Jains together on one common platform to celebrate the Jayanti of their Lord Mahavira. To join the organization enquire of the Secretary, 46, Sri Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PROTEST AGAINST PALESTINE REPORT.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Managing Committee of the Young Muslim Circle passed resolutions protesting against the Royal Commission's Report on Palestine.

2nd SMASHING WEEK THE EXCELSIOR

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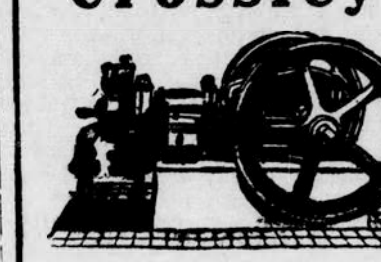
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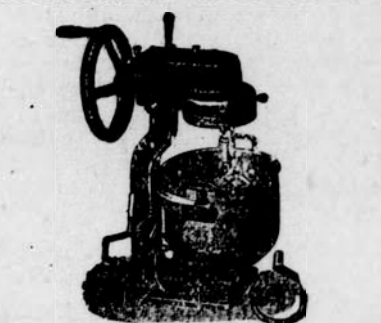


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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1937

ANTI-INDIAN REPORT

The debate in the Central Legislative Assembly on the Wedgwood Committee's Railway Inquiry Report had two notable features about it, the unanimous condemnation of the Report by the Indian members and the unexpectedly conciliatory speech by Sir Sultan Ahmad, the Railway member. The debate, which was not concluded on Friday, would have been less desultory and inconclusive if Government had submitted their tentative proposals on the Report, formulated in the light of public criticism. But it appears that Government dared not frame even provisional proposals before knowing the views of the Assembly. However, though the Railway member's speech was conciliatory, it was very vague even with regard to many of the assurances it contained and one cannot be too sure that, after all, Government may not quietly adopt the recommendations of the all-British Committee. It could not be for nothing that Indians were studiously kept out of the Committee and that, as the "Times of India" scribe exultingly says, the Railway portfolio is soon to be transferred to non-Indian hands.

Unsparring Denunciation

Whatever Government might do, the Assembly, excepting, of course, the European group, condemned the Report in severe terms. Mr. Satyamurti, who started the debate was naturally very caustic in his comments on the all-British Committee's proposals to import men from abroad in order to fill a number of new posts such as Commercial Manager, Press Liaison Officer and Statistical Officer. It seemed to him, he said, as though the Committee actually had in their pockets the names for these posts. The anti-Indian bias of the Report was justly denounced by many speakers. Pandit Nikant declared that Government should be ashamed of permitting the publication of a report with such anti-Indian prejudice and all its implications. Even Sir Mahomed Yakub wholeheartedly supported Mr. Satyamurti, particularly emphasising the point that there was no dearth of capable Indians to man every department of activity.

More Europeanisation

The unsparring denunciation of the anti-Indian spirit of the Report naturally went home and Sir Sultan Ahmed was definitely ap-

pealed about this feature of the Report. Regarding the Committee's proposals to import from Great Britain men to fill the posts of commercial officer, Press Liaison Officer, Statistical Officer, and also certain subordinate officers in the supervisory and technical establishments, Sir Sultan declared that "no recruit to such posts would be made from abroad until the Government were convinced that suitable recruits could not be obtained in this country." Speaking more specifically, he added that Government "were definitely of the opinion that there was no necessity for importing people from outside for the purpose of filling the posts of commercial manager and press liaison officer." He gave another definite assurance and that was about the disposal of surpluses. He said that, "whatever might be the final decision of the Government regarding the disposal of these, the amounts payable to the provinces under the Niemeyer Award would be fully met, and the pledges, made under it, strictly honoured," as Government "were anxious that any misapprehension or uneasiness that might exist in this matter should be completely removed." We can only wait and see how these assurances will be honoured. It appears that they are not quite liked by certain European Officials, and the special Simla correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper reports with regard to them: "Sir Sultan Ahmad's speech was, in fact, one long series of promises for the comfort of the Opposition, as though, he were the permanent Railway Member, instead of being in charge of the portfolio for a short time before it is handed over to Sir Thomas Stewart as the new Member for Communications. He fortunately more than once showed that the conclusions he expressed were his own.... Sir Sultan Ahmad welcomed all the criticism and kindly promised consideration of it all (presumably by Sir Thomas Stewart)." These gibes at the brief tenure of an Indian Member's office are indicative of the anti-Indian bias which is not confined to the Wedgwood report but of which the boycott of Indians from the Committee itself is a tell-tale symptom. However, in the attempt to Europeanise the Railway Department and to remove it outside the control of the Indian Legislature Indians, we see but a desperate attempt of vested interests to escape the inevitable consequences of their maladministration of the Railways for nearly a century.

Government Advertisements And Printing

Among the many ways in which the bureaucracy in India has hitherto penalised the Nationalist newspapers and presses is the ban placed on them so far as the distribution of Government advertisements and printing work is concerned. This ban is as unfair to the taxpayer as it is unjust to the Nationalist newspapers. For, apart from the favouritism shown to the Anglo-Indian newspapers, advertisements have not seldom been given to newspapers which, whether from the point of view of circulation, standing or influence, would never be patronized by the ordinary advertiser—with the resultant criminal waste of public money. The Government of Bombay, therefore, deserve to be

congratulated on the promptitude with which they have removed the ban and issued instructions that in future the insertion of official advertisements in newspapers and the entrusting of Government work to printing presses should be regulated by considerations of the value received for the money paid. In this connection they have also wisely insisted that, "as far as newspapers are concerned, circulation among the class of people to be reached should be the primary consideration." Having issued these instructions, we trust the Government will see that they are carried out by all the departments concerned, by calling for periodic returns showing the names of newspapers and presses and the value of advertisements and printing work given to them.

Japanese Tactics

Typically imperialist and jingoistic tactics are being employed by Japan in the present war in China which, it should be remembered, was begun by Japan strictly in accordance with modern Fascist ethics—without even a formal declaration: The Japanese population is being fed on the usual slogans, incendiary statements and gross misrepresentations. Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, spoke with Mussoliniian valour when he declared that "Japan's best course is to beat China to her knees so that she will no longer have the spirit to fight." What is more significant, however, than this exhibition of

cheap vanity is the news that Chinese Mongols have been bribed to join the Japanese forces. Tokyo newspapers publish a statement from two Mongol Chiefs, one of whom is said to be "Chief Executive of the Mongolian Government," who claim to have been awakened to rebuild the Great Mongolia in co-operation with Japan.... in pursuance of the wishes of the great Jenghiz Khan." This statement would have been amusing if its implications were not so sinister. Japan is obviously playing the old game of creating internal disorder to suit her imperialist purposes and to embarrass the Nanking Government.

ATFER THE SHOOTING

What Protests And Protestations Mean

(BY "OBSERVATEUR")

"If this is not the work of Providence, who else has provoked the explosion?" demands Lt.-Col. Hata, writing in the Japanese review, "Gendai," with reference to the Manchukuo incident. Is not the shooting of the British Ambassador at Shanghai the details of which "Reuter" reported on the 27th instant, also the work of the same Providence that mercifully watches over the doings of Japan? Or may it perhaps not be an act of poetic irony that marks the high appreciation in the providential quarters of the British diplomacy in the Sino-Japanese affair?

Aviator Heroes.

Japan would have in any case, no difficulty in producing the most eminent oculists and even alienists to prove that the pilots and observers in the bombing 'planes were the innocent instrument of an accident more than of design that could be explained by the laws operating a variety of pathological phenomena. The Union Jack stuck on the radiator of the Embassy automobile was probably of the size of the floating-nymph or rag-doll mascot sported by civilian and peaceful non-racing motorists to have escaped the notice of marksmen who could so accurately train a machine-gun on a speeding car and break the ambassador's back without, of course, severing the protective musculature of the vasomotor organisation (a detail of the highest importance to neuro-surgical investigation). How one regrets old Nobel missed founding a prize for which the Japanese aviators could easily have qualified!

Eden's Triumph.

It is not, of course, difficult to prophesize that the British Government is waiting to be convinced of the uncontrollably regrettable "error of judgment" that caused the 'accident.' Call it war-risk if you like. The pirate submarine in the Mediterranean had to torpedo exactly 15 ships in order to draw British attention to the existence of the menace to British and other shipping of the non-Fascist Powers. The scandal, however, of the mystery submarine of unknown nationality since assumed such proportions that the British nirvanic trance had to be broken. The way the British Government allows Shanghai to be used as base of Japanese military operations with its consequences in considerable loss to non-combatant property and life can only draw almost adorable admiration for the patience of that great diplomat, Anthony Eden, and the high imperial councils of which he constitutes himself as the mouthpiece. Britain, France and U. S. A. could easily have averted or, at any rate, minimised, Japanese aggression with a single gesture. The Anglo-Japanese talks on the other hand have merely been put off, not abandoned, would one be far wrong in concluding, till this trifling quarrel is satisfactorily settled?

Japan's Challenge.

As has already been pointed out earlier in these columns, Japan singly or even with the help of her allies of the European Fascist International, is not in a position to bear the strain of a general war such as has already been launched without counting on the promise of British 'friendship' and active collaboration in the fulfilment of her divine mission of establishing a hegemony not merely in the North China but in Asia. Although like the European Fascist countries, Japan obviously expects to invest her economic weakness and prospective bankruptcy (if war continues) as the greatest asset in international credit (the latest slogan is: "Frozen Credits Are The Best—They Pay"), she would think twice before she did what she is actually doing at this moment. Japan meets in effect the formal (and almost ritual) bluff of the Treaty Powers with the counter-bluff of "You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs" in insisting that no power on earth shall or dare prevent a blockade of the Yangtze. Japanese audacity of the Manchukuo aggression is naturally strengthened by the profound and philosophic contemplation of the Spanish affairs. A tiger may relish moral discourses, but they cannot possibly appease his appetite.

MUSLIMS AND THE CONGRESS

The affairs of the Muslims in general, and of the Muslim League in particular, deserve a careful consideration, and my attempt in this article is to deal with these affairs, in some detail, and point out the true safeguards for them, in their relations with the Hindus.

When Mr. Jinnah returned from Europe at the end of 1935, the Muslims were led to believe, and many believed, that he wanted them to abandon the reactionary parties and their methods of old, to gather round him as an advanced party of true nationalists, and that he would be prepared to lead them, if they accepted him as their leader. Many Muslims believed that under his leadership they would settle all questions and unitedly proceed to a complete reconciliation with the Hindus, and with the Indian National Congress, which sought to be representative of all communities and was certainly representative of the largest bulk of the Hindus.

New Hopes

The hopes and the enthusiasm of the Muslims, tired of long bickerings, resuscitated and re-ignited the Muslim League, which had become torpid and dormant for some years.

With new hopes and new enthusiasm, the Muslims believed that Mr. Jinnah would lead for, and obtain such safeguards and privileges, as may be reasonable and just, to secure their safety, and that those would undoubtedly be conceded by the Indian National Congress, which had begged and sought their aid from the commencement of its birth fifty-two years ago.

The speeches of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim as Chairman of the Reception Committee stressed the necessity of unity between Hindus and Muslims and the President of the Session Sir Wazir Hasan, urged the same. And Mr. Jinnah was vested with the authority of a great plenipotentiary and the character of an ambassador. He was to lead, they would follow. Their hopes seemed to be justified, since the Muslim League by its creed declared its aim and objective to be the "attainment of full Responsible Government". This meant that they no longer wished to perpetuate British domination for fear of the Hindus, and Responsible Government meant Government by the majority of votes of the people.

Modern States have no connection with religion, and the Turks having won their freedom under the banner of an Islamic Republic changed the name to the "Turkish Republic." We too in India were to have a National Indian Government, with domination of neither Hindus nor Mahomedans.

The Muslim League, by its creed, provided that the "Full Responsible Government" which was its object was to be with "adequate effective safeguards for Muslims." And the 14 points of Muslims required "adequate and effective representation of all minorities." Thus "adequate effective safeguards for Muslims" could not be by provision for representation in excess of their numbers, and under no circumstances could Muslims, who are a minority of 20 per cent. in the country as a whole, have a voice greater than, or equal to, the voice of 80 per cent. in a national responsible Government. That would not be responsible Government.

Fundamental Rights But a responsible Government is consistent with, and can provide for, the fundamental rights of individuals, of races, communities, and religions. Such "adequate and effective safeguards", it must be remembered, are based on the weak foundations of declarations and constitutions, on paper. It is this class of adequate and effective safeguards that our leaders are fighting for. But these have already been provided. The Indian National Congress by its Fundamental Rules provides for: "Freedom of conscience, to every citizen and the right freely to profess and practise his religion, subject to public order and morality" (ii).—The Culture, language and script of the minorities and of the different linguistic areas, shall be protected, (iii).—All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex, (iv).—No disability attaches to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed, or sex, in regard to public employment, office of power, or honour, and in the exercise of any trade or calling, (v).—Every citizen has the right to keep or bear arms in accordance with the regulations and reservations made in that behalf, (vi).—No person shall be deprived of his liberty, nor shall his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered or confiscated, save in accordance with law, (vii).—The State shall observe neutrality

Fundamental Rights

And statesmen must ever remember, and bear in mind, that the true "adequate and effective safeguards" for the Muslims are not so much to be found in constitutions, but they exist in four entirely different class of circumstances, which nature has provided them:—

The first is that though they are 20 per cent, they are 70 Millions, and no State can exist in India, unless those 70 millions are justly and honourably treated. It is to the interest of the State, its own prosperity depends upon the prosperity and well-being of so large a part of its people. The numerical strength of the Muslims, and the self interest of the major community of the Hindus, really constitute the first protection and "adequate effective safeguard" for the Muslims.

The second is that just as the Muslims are in great minority in some of the provinces, so, in other provinces, the N. W. Frontier Province, Punjab and Sindh, they are in a great majority, and thus continuous injustice or oppression of one community based upon religion, where they are weak, could quickly be retaliated by them in other provinces where they are as strong as 75 to 85 per cent. of the population. This power of retaliation constitutes the second true "adequate and effective safeguard".

The third is the fact that if the Muslims are really oppressed by the Hindus, there always will be the danger of their calling in the aid of their foreign co-religionists. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

Where True Safeguards Lie

By Husain Badruddin Tyebji

In regard to all religions, (viii). The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage (ix). Every citizen is free to move throughout India and stay and settle in any part thereof.

Thus, Liberty of conscience, of person, of property, of association, of language, of script, of culture, of office, of honour, of power of movement are all provided. Besides these, the State shall observe neutrality. It is true they are all on paper. But the right of every citizen to bear arms, and franchise to be on the basis of universal suffrage, voice for—or at all events, give them the semblance of, honest purpose, If the Muslim League is honest and statesmanlike, it ought not to introduce poison into its conditions, or introduce conditions disruptive of the State they propose to set up.

Safeguard Of Number

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FRANKLY SPEAKING

SANTANDER AVENGED

Soon after Santander debacle the Spanish Government forces have been able to inflict heavy reverses on the insurgents on the Aragon front. This is both significant and welcome inasmuch as it clearly shows that no demoralization has set in among the loyalist troops. Many important positions have been recaptured and Saragossa may be expected to fall before long. The Government are thus asserting their strength despite some reverses. Indeed, if only the foreign Fascists were not so openly helping Franco in blatant disregard of their professions of non-intervention, Spain would long since have been rid of the menace of Franco's militarism.

A BURMAN RIDDLE

A question in the Legislative Assembly has elicited the highly interesting information that an agreement has been reached between Burma and India (or, in other words, Whitehall has decided) that the latter should be prepared to send military assistance to the former in times of emergency. Further details regarding this arrangement could not be disclosed—of course in public interest. The public, both of Burma and India, however, will draw a pretty accurate deductions. After having separated Burma from this country, so as to better facilitate her exploitation, it may appear rather inquisitive that India should again be saddled with the responsibilities of Burma's defence. Let us, however, not raise such unworthy doubts, for as the Defence Secretary has assured us, such an arrangement is in India's own interest, "since any aggression against Burma will naturally concern India very closely." It surely will—but then why

was the separation enforced at all in the face of such identity of interests, and after such long associations?

SMALL INDUSTRIES

At the annual general meeting of the Indian Industries' Association held in Bombay on Friday Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji and Dr. M. Venkatrao, the President and the Vice-President, respectively of the Association, made out a strong case for due protection to small unorganised industries including cottage industries. Protection through tariffs can be given only by the Government, and it is difficult to expect much from them where British vested interests are involved. But a fair measure of help can be given to all indigenous industries by the Provincial Governments in the form of expert technical advice and otherwise. Mr. Gordhandas suggested a joint consideration of the problem by the Bombay Government and representatives of the business community. It is a sound suggestion but the initiative may well be taken by bodies like the Indian Industries Association and the All-India Village Industries Association, who may offer to Government well considered tentative schemes for the development of small industries.

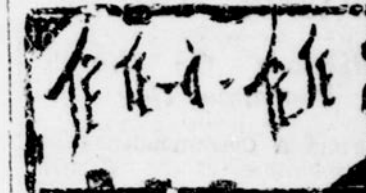
CASE OF LABOUR LEADERS

During the six weeks that the Congress Cabinet has been in office in Bombay it has, with commendable promptitude, removed the restrictions on many individuals, institutions, newspapers, presses and cinema films. But every one of these acts of elementary justice forcibly reminds us of the case of certain Labour leaders that are interned or exterminated of certain Labour organizations which are under ban. It is

obvious that the cases of these persons are being considered by the Cabinet. But we fear that too much consideration may be given to the minor details of the cases and the police reports thereon; whereas in all such matters the decisive factor is the fundamental principle on which there can be no doubt among Congressmen. That principle is that no man shall be deprived of his civil liberties unless he has been convicted by a Court of law. The Labour leaders in question were not so convicted. They were dealt with under a lawless law which Congress Cabinets are pledged to repeal. The Labour leaders, therefore must be released at once unconditionally or tried in a court of law if their cases really demand a trial.

WELCOME REFORM

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay, has, perhaps, bowed to the inevitable in accepting, with certain modifications, the various recommendations of the Bill which Mrs. Lilavati Munshi proposes to introduce in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The acceptance of the literacy franchise, for example, connotes almost a revolutionary change in its outlook. The Congress, of course, has always espoused the principle of adult franchise, and we see no reason why the leading municipality in India should not introduce such franchise without the limitation of literacy, though the preparation of rolls on such a basis is bound to prove a very onerous task at first. The abandonment of the nomination system has been a long-standing demand. The justification given by Government that nomination helps to give representation to interests which otherwise would go



WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Two British 4,000-ton steamers, "Marion Molier" and "African Trader" were bombed to-day while leaving Gilon. One is believed to have been hit and is leaking. H. M. S. destroyer "Foresight" is standing by.

Discretion, apparently, is the better part of Foresight.

Mr. G. Madras Labour Minister, deprecates the habit of reading a newspaper in a public reading room or of borrowing a newspaper when the reader can afford to buy one.

May we make a present of it to our un-fair readers?

A member of the Bombay Assembly said that drinking liquor was essential to workers who in many cases could not digest their food if they did not drink after the day's toil.

Does he seriously expect us to digest that?

Apocryphal of the impending enforcement of prohibition, Sir John Abercrombie wisely observed that Rome was not built in a day.

But Pompeii was destroyed in one night—and he ought to know why.

The Assam Government have been defeated no less than eight times in the Assembly but they have not resigned—yet.

Thirteen, we understand, is their unlucky number.

Even the Government of India do not seem to like the recommendations of the Wedgwood Report on the working of Indian State Railways.

It will be, therefore, interesting to know how much such an impartially obnoxious document cost to produce.

There is, says a local Anglo-Indian paper, "the throbbing pain of Federation to be met fully in the face."

Fully in the face, no doubt. But with what?

Fun Or Farce?

"The real fun of the Assembly," says the same paper, "has only just begun."

Bans on adjournment motions and interpellations are still merrily rolling along in a crazy non-stop extravaganza.

According to the latest Nazi decree, Germans are not allowed to become members of Rotary Clubs. That is at least one good thing which can be said about the Rotary Clubs.

A local Sunday paper reports that at a private meeting of the Independent Party "Mr. Jinnah secured the unanimous support for his move that, in no circumstances, will the Independents support the Congress in the Central Assembly."

We may anticipate Mr. Jinnah by stating that there has been a "slight exaggeration."

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) European Officials of the Government of India have started packing their luggage after the Commerce Member's statement that "the necessity of importing people from outside does not exist at all."

(2) As a gesture of co-operation with the Congress Ministry, members of the European Association, at their next dinner, will drink a toast to the health of Doctor Gilder—with unadulterated aqua pura (1937).

Lawyer: "Shall I tell you my honest opinion?"

Client: "No, no. I just want your advice as a lawyer."

Magistrate: I must bind you over to keep the peace towards all His Majesty's subjects.

Prisoner: Then goodness help the first foreigner I meet!

unrepresented no doubt appears plausible, but in practice nomination has always amounted to a distribution of patronage. The communal representation on the Schools Committee had necessarily to go under the new order of things, though scrupulous care will have to be taken now to see that the minority communities do not suffer in the least in this process.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALIA.)

Attention in financial circles is at present centred on hostilities in the Far East. Possibilities of the Sino-Japanese war, instead of the Spanish Civil War, drawing major Western Powers into the Eastern tangle, are primarily responsible for feelings of despondency and fearful pessimism in place of the cheerful optimism that prevailed over all markets a few weeks ago. Damage is caused to both life and property in the international settlement at Shanghai by the belligerents.

Overseas Markets Decline

Wall Street being too sensitive to war fears, witnessed a serious decline in all leading industries. U. S. steel, the barometer of the market, suffered a precipitous fall of more than 10¢ to 10¢ 10/16. Fears of a general railway strike caused serious decline in all railroads. Utilities also are losing a portion of recent gains on possibilities of adjourned Congress to be convened at an early date. The Cotton Loan policy of the U. S. Agricultural Administration is still shrouded in mystery, and the rot in cotton exchange does not seem to be at an end.

The markets in London, except perhaps the Glits, and some industrial sections as Teas, are in a melancholy mood fearing serious consequences of the Far Eastern warfare. Even the Iron and Steel issues are dull, and base metal markets are tending to lower levels.

Fall In Steel Prices

Nearer home, a mixed sentiment prevails in local markets, as prospects of all industrials appear bleak. Then iron and steel industry which is enjoying an enviable prosperity, is threatened at present with over-production and consequent reduction in prices. A few weeks ago the Tata Iron and Steel Company, reduced prices of certain kinds of their products by about Rs. 4 per ton. They further reduced their prices of black sheets of certain gauges by about Rs. 15 to Rs. 22 per ton this week. When compared with the meteoric rise of prices of over 60 per cent during the first half of the year, this reduction is very insignificant, and it cannot have any material adverse influence over profits for current year, if it is not a prelude to further reduction in prices.

Competition In Cement

The cement industry, which has to its credit a unique record of success without any kind of protection from Government, is confronted with the serious problem of over-production and fears of rivalry among various units of industry. The Dalmia Cement Company announced in papers that they would supply cement at Rs. 25 per ton. This produced an erroneous impression in the minds of many who believed it as the price at destination. Obviously it is only factory price, and it is believed to be slightly lower than the factory price of the Associated Cement Company. Cement is a heavy and bulky product and the cost of transportation is high. If the present process of vertical combination in the industry—thanks to the genius and indefatigable energies of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw—is carried on further amalgamating the two giant concerns, and absorbing the minor ones, the cement industry will achieve a crowning victory and enhance the prestige of India among the highly industrialised countries in the world.

Jute In Difficulties

Jute, despite the consolation that it is the impregnable monopoly of India, is beset with numerous difficulties both internal and external. Apart from internal rivalries, and over-production, the industry seriously apprehends some restrictions on exports from India on account of agitation by Dundee Mills. The profits of many jute mills last year were very disappointing, and they are not likely to show any improvement for the current year on account of narrowing margins owing to disproportionate rise in prices of jute and hessians. Though the distant prospects of the coal appear to be bright, the near term prospects are not very hopeful, as most units of the industry cannot take advantage of the present rise in prices.

Sugar Under Examination

Of course, the sugar industry is under medical examination. Whether the doctors recommend any change in the present prescription or not, is not certain. The unfortunate over-production and consequent series under-writing, are "prima facie" responsible for the very discouraging state of affairs in the industry, and a continuous drop in sugar prices. The latest reports of some of the leading concerns reveal extremely disheartening facts with dwindling profits. The Tariff Board may feel com-

pelled to recommend an extension of protection at the present rate, but it should be accompanied by stringent legislation which should be intended for preventing a recurrence of similar state of affairs. If not, the discriminatory protection would certainly discriminate consumer against producer, and afford protection to the rich at the expense of the poor.

Indian Mercantile Marine

After a persistent agitation of over one and half decades, the Government of India have at last realised the necessity of affording protection to Indian Mercantile Marine. Sir A. H. Guznavi introduced a bill in the Central Legislative Assembly to control the coastal traffic of India, and it has now come for second reading. The Hon'ble Mr. P. N. Saprú introduced a similar bill in the Council of State.

Though India does not possess the advantages of an indented coast-line and natural harbours, she occupies a maritime position of considerable importance on account of a long coast line of over 4,000 miles. Instances are not wanting to prove the historical importance of this industry in India, as it was known even during the reign of the Great Moghuls. It is really unfortunate that the share of Indians in the coastal traffic amounts only to a little over 20 per cent, which compares favourably with 13 per cent a few years ago, and to about 2 per cent in the oceanic trade.

Various attempts have been made from time to time by public-spirited citizens to eliminate the disabilities of Deferred Rebate system and Rate wars under which the Indian shipping concerns have suffered.

The recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee of 1923-24 have been shelved except perhaps regarding the establishment of the training ship "Dufferin". Even after the persistent agitation by Mr. S. N. Hajji with his Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill of 1928, the Government have failed to introduce any legislation for the development of India's Mercantile Marine.

In 1930 the Government of India assumed the responsibility of developing Mercantile Marine, and in 1932 Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer assured further that the Government were anxious to afford facilities to the Indian companies to secure an adequate share in coastal traffic; but nothing has resulted so far. A few weeks ago, a report emanating from Simla stated that Government would repeal the legislation of 1850 which threw Indian waters open to all nations. Last week Mr. Dow, the Secretary, visited Bombay to acquaint himself with the position of Indian shipping, and particularly of the coastal traffic. It may, therefore, be expected that the Indian Mercantile Marine may witness better times, if any thing results out of the present debates and attempts.

Diet For Thin People

News for thin people. It is only when they go on holiday that people realise how thin they really are. How uncomfortable they feel—men and women—in their bathing costumes on the beach. No wonder people stare at them. And how they envy the perfectly developed man and woman, always the object of an admiring glance. Yet it is so easy for thin people to gain weight. It shows you how in a book just published. It is entirely free; so send for it. It contains special diets for thin people and for fat people too. These diets have been prepared by a well-known expert. But most important, it tells you why you need minerals, vitamins and Food Iodine to add weight, give new energy and strength, and build up resistance to infection and disease. Write for free booklet to Messrs. Muller and Phipps (India) Ltd., 6A Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

For Fat And Thin People

Too fat or too thin you need this free book. Are you too thin. One of those people who are always run down and fall foul to every epidemic that comes along? Or are you too fat? So fat that you would give anything to find a practical way of losing weight? Whichever you are, you need this book. It contains special diets for fat and thin people. They have been prepared by a recognised authority. The book is absolutely free. Write for your copy to Messrs. Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd. 6B. Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

PROTEST AGAINST ANDAMAN CRISIS

Bengal Youths Demand Constitutional Deadlock

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28. The All Bengal Youth Convention held this evening at the Albert Hall to consider the political prisoners' hunger-strike adopted resolutions chalking out a programme of action including wearing black badges as a mark of national sorrow on the issue of the hunger-strike of political prisoners, carrying on a country-wide campaign not to patronise British goods, resignation of Congress Ministries over this issue thereby precipitating a Constitutional deadlock.

The Convention by another resolution requested the Congress members of Legislatures to absent themselves as protest against the Government attitude from legislatures for a fixed period.

It was further resolved to appeal to the Congress Working Committee to approve this programme and give effect to the same through the All-India Trade Union Congress, All-India Kisan Sangh and other anti-imperialist organizations in the country.—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST ANDAMANS POLICY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28. A largely attended public meeting held to-night at Shradhmand Park, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presiding, strongly condemned the local Government's attitude towards the hunger-striking political prisoners. It reiterated whole-hearted support to the demands formulated by the political prisoners in Andamans particularly those relating to higher classification and repatriation.

By another resolution the meeting earnestly appealed to the hunger-striking to suspend hunger-strike in view of the fact their cause has been taken up by the whole country.

Speaking on this resolution, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose asked the audience to take heart from the fact that Mahatma Gandhi has made up his mind to personally interest himself in the question of release of detenus and political prisoners and use his influence in securing redress of their grievances.—United Press.

Maratha Co-operative Housing Society

(From A Correspondent.) To remove the long-felt want of a Co-operative Housing Society for Marathas of the city we have prepared a scheme on co-operative basis to own the place, while living and paying the usual rent. A preliminary meeting of those who are interested will be called soon. Hence a request is made through this paper, that those Marathas who wish to join such a Society should write to Mr. V. M. Rane, Kumer Mahal, Suparibag Road, Bombay No. 12 for further information and particulars.

FEDERAL COURT JUDGES

Order-in-Council Fixes Salaries And Allowances

(From Our Correspondent.) SIMLA, August 29. Three more Orders-in-Council under Government of India Act 1935 have it is understood been made by the King-in-Council Copies will shortly be available here.

These orders are: (1) Government of India (High Court Judges) (Amendment) Order 1937; (2) Government of India (Adaptation of India Laws) (Supplementary) Order 1937 and (3) Government of India (Federal Court) 1937.

The first Order as its name implies is an Amending Order. It amends the Judges of Courts of Judicial Commissioners of Sind and N.-W. F. P., other than Judicial Commissioners were referred to as Assistant Judicial Commissioners but as they are no longer to be so styled. This Order amends all such references to them in the Principal Order.

The Supplementary Order on Adaptation of Indian Laws makes good certain omissions in the previous Order and also brings it up to date.

FEDERAL JUDGES

The third Order, namely, the one relating to Federal Court makes provision for salaries, leave and vacation, passages, pensions, travelling allowances and expenses for equipment and voyage of the Judges appointed to the Court. The salary fixed for the Chief Justice is Rupees 7,000 per month and that for other Judges Rs. 5,500 per month. Leave will be granted to Judges during their term-time on medical certificate for a period not exceeding six months and otherwise than on medical certificate also for a period not exceeding six months but not more than once during the whole period of his service as Judge.

PENSIONS

Ordinarily pension is admissible to a Judge of the Court on his retirement; but only if he has completed not less than seven years' service for pension as Judge in India, or not less than three years' service for pension as Judge of Federal Court and has attained the age of 65 years. Details are given as to the amount of pension, which would be admissible to Judges according to length of service, etc.; the aggregate amount of pension payable to Chief Justice is understood shall in no case exceed £2,000 per annum.

This order it will be noted virtually repeals Government of India (Federal Court) Order 1936, but provisions thereof relating to pension and gratuity apply to the first Chief Justice of India in place of those of the present Order.

DEFAMATION SUIT

Charge Against Printer And Others

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28. On the complaint of Mr. Abdur Razzaq mainnadi, proprietor of "Rozana Hind," an Urdu daily of Calcutta, Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has ordered the issue of summons under Section 500 I. P. C. (defamation) against Mr. Manzur Ahmed and ten other Mussalmans, including the printer of Qaomi Press of Mandir Street.

In his petition of complaint, Mr. Mainnadi stated that as a journalist he did not agree with some of his communally-minded co-religionists and had occasion to criticise their attempts to come into power by fanning communalism. In the issue of "Rozana Hind" of the 15th August, there was a cartoon depicting the way in which some politicians were utilising slogans of "Islam. League and Communal Award" for selfish purposes.

This cartoon offended these communal leaders who thrived on fanning communal passion of masses, who caused pamphlets to be issued, from the Qaomi Press, containing the names of the accused, in which the complainant had been called as an enemy of the Holy Prophet, of Islam, etc. It also contained highly defamatory allegations.

The complainant said he was author of several Urdu books, was a journalist for a long time, was held in high esteem in Islamic countries such as Egypt, Iraq, and also India.—United Press.

NATIONAL EDUCATION

Marwari Society To Hold Conference At Time Of Its Jubilee

WARDHA, Aug. 29. The Marwari Educational Society is celebrating its Silver Jubilee on the 23rd and 25th of October, 1937. The Managing Committee of the Society of which Seth Jannalal Bajaj is the Chairman, has proposed the names of Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, and Pandit Ravishanker Shukla for the presidency of the Jubilee celebrations.

In consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Ram Narayan Agarwal the Organising Secretary of the Society, is trying to arrange a Conference of Indian educationalists on the occasion with a view to evolve some sound system of national education.—United Press.

The Governor of Bombay received the Raja and Rani of Phaltan at Government House on Saturday.

The Viceroy granted interviews to Begum Alkaz Rasul, Maj.-Gen. E. W. C. Bradfield, and Lt.-Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy on Friday.

Our Abyssinian Letter

Muslims Of Harrar Resort To Passive Resistance

Abyssinian Woman Takes Field As Commander And Helps Routing Of Italian Troops

(From Our Correspondent.)

DJIBOUTI, Aug. 20.

Recent news from Dire-Dawa and Harrar is that the Muslims of these parts have started passive resistance against the deprivation of their rights of citizenship by the Italian authorities. It is well known that these Muslims who are all cultivators have had no part in the late war. After the Italian occupation of the Province they have been living peacefully, but nearly all their bullocks have been taken away and they are being ejected from their lands and houses on one pretext or the other. Now the Italians have been pressing them to bring bullocks, goats and sheep, vegetables, grain and other things, just as they gave tribute to the Abyssinians. The Chiefs of the Muslims have informed the Italian authorities that the Italian soldiers have already swallowed what they had, and as they had nothing to give they would not obey any orders. Many have thus dared to displeasure of the Government. There are rumours of these Mahomedan chiefs being imprisoned and taken to Magdisho. There are millions of poor illiterate Muslim tribes who will be victimised, but who will assist them to raise their voices in protest?

ITALIANS HARD UP. The Italians seem to be short of ready cash at present and all their work of transport of merchandise is interrupted as it is said that the Bank d'Italy Dire-Dawa can not give enough Foreign exchange to the Italian traders for duty, freight, etc.

The house of Gondrand which has hundreds of lorries and acts as agents for Italian traders is doing no work. Its yards are full of lorries. It is said that the

firm has no money to order spare parts of these lorries from Europe. ITALIANS RENTED. There is news of the defeat of Italian troops who were sent by the General Command of Addis-Ababa to capture Kanyazmash Ababa Arragat who lately destroyed 12 Italian battalions at Jirroo. This time the Italians went in pursuit of him as far as Marhabion, a place near the sacred Abyssinian Church of Dabre Libanu which was burnt by the Italians.

Here again clever Kanyazmash Ababa Arragat who is said to have been forewarned by an Abyssinian priest of what was to happen, ambushed his troops in hills on one side. He asked his Commander-in-Chief, the wife of deceased Abura Kars, to keep ready her troops from another side. From one side he kept engaged thousands of local Abyssinian swordsmen who make their own swords in these parts. The Italian troops were allowed to advance killing villagers on their way, till they reached near Merhabite when Kanyazmash closed the road by cleverly manoeuvring his troops. Then, an attack was made and after more than 12 hours of severe fighting, the Italian ranks broke and then only the Abyssinian swordsmen were brought into action. Italians are reported to have fled leaving thousands of dead and countless rifles, machine guns and ammunition. Though the Abyssinians also have suffered very heavy casualties, their reckless bravery again won the fight for them. In this fight, the Italians were unable to use their aeroplanes because of the heavy rains.

ITALIANS KEEP MUM. The Italians have not even mentioned about this fight and news reached only after about 25 days, when some people arrived from Addis-Ababa.

CALL TO JINNAH

Andamans And League Members

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28. The All-Bengal Youth Convention, held this afternoon at the Albert Hall, discussed the Andamans situation.

Mr. Asrafuddin Chowdhury, Congress leader, presiding, said that Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, had violated the policy of the Muslim League, and appealed to Mr. Jinnah to intervene in the matter, and issue instructions to the Muslim League members of the Bengal Cabinet to change their policy in regard to the Andamans prisoners.—A. P.

Mr. H. SRIKANTIA of Bangalore will shortly be editing an English weekly styled "Federal Indian and Indian States".

Baroda Notes

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

It is learnt that the question of scholarship of teachers of male training college is being sympathetically considered by the Dewan.

Scholarships of about 80 teachers, who failed, were stopped and so they went on strike. Several others observed a sympathetic strike. The teachers went in Deputation to the Dewan. The Principal has now assured them that their grievances will be sympathetically considered by the authorities.

The Chief City Magistrate has sentenced one Savalchand Nathabhai to simple imprisonment till the rising of Court and Rs. 100 fine for the offence of betting in 'Ankarak'.

The health of Sjt. Manilal Kothari is now better. He may be shifted from Navsari to Ahmedabad for better treatment.

Two men Damu and Shantilal were arrested for alleged attempt to molest two nurses by inducing the latter to follow them in a motor car to a suspicious and obscure locality.

DEVELOP NATIONAL OUTLOOK

U. P. Minister's Appeal To Students

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Minister for Justice, U.P., addressing students in the Lucknow Christian College, emphasised the need of an outlook among students which should be national. He also asked the students to unite in order to take their due share in the struggle for freedom of their motherland.—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN IN LOCAL BODIES

U. P. Move For Vigilance Committees

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

The Provincial Congress Committee has asked the District and City Congress Committees of the province to watch the activities of the Congress members of the local bodies in their respective areas and submit periodical reports to the Provincial office. They have also suggested formation of a committee consisting of three members for the purpose.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



THE MONEY

"But," continued Athos, "as the servant who goes with this letter could make us believe he had been to London though he had not gone farther than Chateleraut, I find we ought to give him only half the sum when he starts and the balance when he returns with the answer. Have you got the diamond, D'Artagnan?"

"I've got something better than that," said the latter, throwing the

bag on the table. "How much is there in that bag?" Athos inquired. "Seven thousand pounds in twenty pieces." "What was that poor little diamond worth seven thousand pounds?" cried Porthos. "It seems so," said Athos. "I don't suppose D'Artagnan has added any money of his own." "Gentlemen," said D'Artagnan, "let us give a thought to the welfare of the queen and her dear Buckingham."

MY DEAR COUSIN

"You are right," answered Athos, "but that concerns Aramis." Once more Aramis took his pen, reflected a little, and wrote the following lines:—"My dear cousin, —" "Ah, ah!" said Athos. "This friend of yours at Tours is a relative, then!" Aramis coolly continued:—"His Eminence the cardinal, whom God preserve for the happiness of

France and the confusion of her enemies, is on the point of putting an end to the heretic rebellion at La Rochelle. It is most probable that the English fleet which is coming to the rescue will never even arrive within sight of the place. I will even venture to say that Buckingham's plans will be thwarted by some great event. His Eminence is the most illustrious politician of times past, of times present, and probably of times to come. He would extinguish the sun if it incommoded him."

Science and Industry

COAL FOUND IN ASSAM

Seams Of Excellent Quality Discovered In The Province

Are there any workable deposits of coal in Assam?

A partial answer to this question is attempted in the general report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1936.

As early as 1902-03, a coal field was discovered by the late Mr. P. N. Bose of the Geological Survey of India at Umsohprie in Assam in the Um Riling Valley, barely four miles west of the Shillong-Gauhati Road from Barapani, roughly seven miles north-west of Shillong, and easily accessible from Barapani. In December 1935, the area was examined and mapped by Dr. Fox of the Geological Survey of India. Dr. Fox's finding is that the coal seam underlies an area of probably half a square mile and that an average thickness of 5 feet is allowable. The coal in the seam, it is said, is likely to be suitable for use in brick-burning and firing road rollers employed on the Shillong road, but that though it burns freely it gives a large amount of ash and may not be attractive for domestic fires. It is possible however, that the coal may improve underground, where it has perhaps not been subjected to much water-logging.

EXAMINATION COMPLETED
Several coal occurrences were discovered in 1920 in the Garo

Hill east of the Simsang river and in the general vicinity of Mong of Chutman of the Garos, the sacred mountain Kailas, Waidr. Dr. Fox has now completed the examination of the areas Baljong, Dogring and Walmong (otherwise known as Chutman and Kailas), and the results of his investigation are given in the report.

Until about five years ago it was thought that the coal fields of Assam were disconnected basins of different geological ages. Since then, largely as a result of the surveys in Upper Assam and the Garo and Khasi hills, it has come to be gradually realized that all these coal fields are of Eocene age, although not exactly on the same geological horizon and that the continuity of the coal measures is the rule rather than the exception.

With this change in view regarding the geology of the coal bearing strata in Assam, the problem relating to the mode of the occurrence has become simplified, as one has now to deal not with many isolated coal basins of different geological periods but almost with a single geological epoch. Along the base of the Khasi hills, the Eocene strata plunge steeply down and disappear in the plains of Sylhet, so that the search of coal to the dip is rendered difficult and quite unattractive. In the Garo Hills, on the other hand, the Eocene strata

and the younger Tertiary formations occupy an increasingly wider belt as they are traced westward, and it is known that the dips of the Eocene strata, although not uniformly southward, are such that, for a width of nearly five miles along a length of nearly 50 miles, the coalbearing Tura sandstone stage must be within 1,000 feet of the surface.

EXCELLENT QUALITY

Samples of the coal were analysed in the Geological Survey laboratory and were found to be excellent. The material is strongly caking, but probably contains a larger amount of coal from the upper seam, which is highly resinous.

Dr. Fox estimates that the average thickness of the lower seam will be about 5 feet, so that ignoring the upper seam entirely, there is roughly 1,000 million tons of coal in the area involved in the lower seam, and of this at least 500 million tons should be won by suitable methods at a reasonable cost. Much of it, in Dr. Fox's opinion, must lie at barely 500 feet in depth, but in any case a very large initial expenditure must be incurred in opening up this new coal field. Exploration by boring is essential before colliery development can be attempted. The area is easily accessible during the dry months from Tura (along the road to Dalu) or from Baghmara, but in both cases entry into the Garo Hills is by troublesome roads, especially where the transport of heavy drilling machinery is concerned.

MUSLIMS AND THE CONGRESS

(Continued from page 6)
across the border, Afghanistan, Turkistan, Iran and Turkey. The threat of foreign invasion is the third real protection, and constitutes an "adequate and effective safeguard".

Moreover, any kind of disfavour or disadvantage must lead to migration of the Muslims from the Muslim provinces, depleting the provinces where the Hindus are in majority, and thus causing them great loss. The privilege to the citizen, to settle anywhere he desires, is specially provided under clause XIV of the Fundamental Rights of the Indian National Congress as mentioned above.

Cement Of Common

Purpose

Thus, each of the two communities is really safeguarded, and an agreed constitution is reduced to a matter of a few comparatively petty details. The details can present no insurmountable difficulties. No sensible or true statesman can allow them to defeat their common purpose, and all difficulties are bound to yield to unselfish and patriotic motives, suave and skillful negotiation, and an earnest appeal to public good.

The Muslims of the Muslim League must certainly desire a speedy settlement of all questions with the Indian National Congress in order to have a chance of giving effect to the other items of their creed which are "to promote friendship and union between the Muslims and other communities of India, and to maintain and strengthen brotherly relations, between the Muslims of India and those of other communities."

The common purpose and common interest of the two communities become still more manifest, when the course of action, proposed to be adopted as indicated by the list of the measures, the Muslim League is pledged to support, is examined. These measures consist of 23 items, for the organization and development of: (1) agriculture and (2) industries, trade, and commerce, (3) amelioration of the conditions of the working classes and peasantry, (4) education and services, (5) unemployment. A subdivision of these, Nos. 27 and 28, alone refer to Muslim employment, and protection and safeguard of Muslim interests. All these, including the last two, are the proposed province of the Indian National Congress, which has no race, religion or creed, and has opposed the Hindu Mahasabhas for the reason that they are deno-

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Move For Dhrangadhra As Site

(From Our Correspondent)
DHRANGADHRA, Aug. 25.

It is reliably understood that efforts by leaders like Mr. Mohanlal Sanghvi, Mr. Manekchand Nanjibhai and others are being made to seek permission from H. H. the Maharaja Saheb to allow to hold next Session of the Kathiawar Political Conference in Dhrangadhra under limitations chalked out by Gandhiji. Telegrams from Bombay and Ahmedabad requesting H. H. to meet, a deputation of Dhrangadhra subjects in connection with the above matter have been dispatched.

Bombay Provident And General Assurance Co., Ltd.

The second annual report of the Bombay Provident and General Assurance Co., Ltd. records the characteristic thoroughness of the management. The premium income of the company has gone

up by nearly 300 per cent, standing at Rs. 12,817-8-0 as compared with Rs. 4,985-9-0 of the previous year. The life fund at the end of the second year stood at Rs. 9,478-9-4. The total Assets of the Company amounting to Rs. 12,512-14-10 have been all very well invested and mostly in gilt-edged securities and that no credit has been taken by the company for any organization or intangible assets.

BULSAR CITIZENS' GRIEVANCES AGAINST MUNICIPALITY

(From A Correspondent.)

BULSAR. (By Mail.)
At a public meeting of the citizens of Bulsar held under the presidency of Mr. Manibhai G. Desai, resolutions requesting the Bombay Government to introduce joint electorate, and adult franchise and abolish the nomination system in the Municipalities of the presidency and protesting against the proposed levy of an additional house-tax by the Bulsar Municipality were passed.

FACTION FIGHT AMONG SIKHS

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

A report of a serious fracas between two rival Sikh factions resulting in the death of one and injuries to several others has been received from a village near Kirpans. The main weapons used in the fight. Police have arrested a dozen—United Press.

Our Hyderabad Letter

HYDERABAD LITERARY CONFERENCE

Mr. Khaparde To Preside

(From Our Own Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)
At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Hyderabad State Maharashtra Literary Conference held during the week-end when the question of future work of the Committee was discussed, a letter from Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, Education Minister of Central Provinces was read which 'inter alia' stated that the Education Minister was eager to go over to Hyderabad but owing to certain unforeseen circumstances he was unable to do so till now. He writes to say that he would be able to visit Hyderabad in the month of October next.

In view of this letter from Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde, the Reception Committee has decided to hold the Conference in Hyderabad City on 1st, 2nd and 3rd October.

Brisk preparations are in progress to ensure success of the Conference. Mr. Sripadrao Palnitkar is taking interest in the matter.

RURAL UPLIFT IN BARODA

Plans For Utilising Gaekwar Jubilee Trust Fund Income

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, August 26.
A meeting of the Maharaja Gaekwar Diamond Jubilee Trust Central Committee was held recently under the presidency of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. It was the desire of Maharaja Gaekwar to utilise the income from the Trust to improve the conditions of life of the Rural Population "supplementing the amounts which will be progressively devoted to such purposes in the regular budgets of the State." Dr. S. M. Pagar, the Development Commissioner is the Secretary of the Board.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari stated that "This policy cannot be realised unless a long-term programme is laid down for regulating the expenditure from the Diamond Jubilee Trust. In the absence of a clear well-defined programme extending over a long period, there will be conflict and overlapping with the activities of panchayats and the State in the field of rural improvement. The underlying idea is that every village of the State should have one or more of its most pressing needs met out of this fund. There should be constructed in each village a work or works meeting a need, or needs felt by the community to be urgent."

The amount of Rs. 3,50,000 is annually distributed as follows:—Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts get Rs. 60,000 each, Amreli Rs. 45,000, Okhamandal Rs. 15,000, schemes for backward areas and classes Rs. 50,000, Central schemes Rs. 50,000 and miscellaneous Rs. 10,000.

It is understood that a meeting of all the Subas of the districts is to be held here on Monday, 30th August, to discuss plans for rural reconstruction.

Our Baroda Letter

RABARIS DISSATISFIED WITH BARODA CATTLE ACT

Allotments Out Of Diamond Jubilee Fund

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Aug. 27.
The Diamond Jubilee Trust Board was held recently under the presidency of Dewan, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, when Rs. 60,000 were allotted annually to Baroda, Amreli and Navsari Districts. Rs. 15,000 to Okhamandal, Rs. 45,000 to Amreli, Rs. 50,000 for Depressed Classes work, and Rs. 50,000 for central schemes. Dr. S. M. Pagar, the Development Commissioner, is the Secretary of the Board.

The Cattle Act has been passed by the Baroda Legislative Assembly. A meeting was held here to consider ways and means to meet the situation arising out of the Act, as the Rabaris are dissatisfied with it. Under the new Act fines are to be paid for breach of the rules, and in the event of failure they will have to undergo imprisonment.

It is learnt that the staff in the Goods Branch at Baroda Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway have to work for more than eight hours. There is considerable dissatisfaction over this issue.

It is understood that there is serious difference of opinion between the Dewan of Balasinore State and the Nawab. The people of Balasinore want an able administrator who can devise popular schemes.

SUIT AGAINST ORIENTAL LIFE CO.

Ferozepore Talks Chief's Claim

LUDHIANA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Chhraj Lal Dev Gaa, Managing proprietor of the Nishat Talks, Ferozepore city has instituted a civil suit against the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company of Bombay for the recovery of Rs. 50,000 on account of a life policy issued on 6th May, 1936 for 20 years on the life of the late Lala Sada Ram who died of cholera on 26th August, 1936 at Rahawan in this district. The policy was assigned to the plaintiff who is the son of the deceased.

According to the allegations in the plaint the deceased had paid his quarterly premium and his policy was duly accepted on 6th May, 1936, by the defendant company. After the death of the policyholder the assignee put in his claim. The defendant company is alleged to have replied to the effect that they were unable to entertain any claim as they did not consider it a bona fide assurance owing to the deceased having withheld material information and made untrue statements in his proposal and personal statements. They further informed the plaintiff that the policy in question was cancelled

MEDICOS ON INSURANCE BILL

Need For Control Of Medical Examination

At a meeting of some of the Chief Medical Officers and Medical Examiners of several Insurance Companies convened by Dr. J. J. Cursetji and others at the Bombay Medical Union Rooms, on Friday, 20th inst., it was resolved to submit the following points to the Hon'ble Law Member regarding the Insurance Bill.

In the interests of the general public, Life Assurance Companies as well as the Medical profession, it is desirable that certain conditions regarding the appointments, conduct and remuneration of the Medical Examiners should be embodied in the Bill.

All Medical Examiners should be on the Provincial Medical Register, and none else should be appointed. The medical report being a legal document it is logical to demand that only persons with a legal status should be allowed to endorse it.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

That any medical examiner found guilty of furnishing false reports, should after a fair warning be recommended by the Chief Medical Officer of the Company to the Provincial Medical Council for disciplinary action, which we submit, Sir, should be nothing less than erasure of his or her name from the register either temporarily or permanently. If the Council deems it sufficient to erase the name temporarily, then it shall not be for a period of less than one year.

The appointment of medical examiners should be made in consultation with the Chief Medical Officer.

The number of medical examiners should be limited. The number of medical examiners appointed by many of the Companies, we think, is far too great as compared with the total work of the Company. This practice is certainly not in the best interest of the Company, as the larger the number the greater the competition amongst medical examiners and greater the temptation to resort to unfair means in order to obtain the largest share of the work.

Fees should be standardised. As Medical Examination from the Life Assurance point of view is a specialised subject, we submit that during the Undergraduate course of Studies in the medical colleges or medical schools Series of about 6 Lectures annually giving special instruction on Medical Examination from the Life Assurance point of view, be incorporated.

A PROSCRIBED HANDBILL

HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)
A hand-bill in Marathi language printed at the Indira Press, Poona, and signed by about twelve Maharashtra leaders appealing for funds to Vishwanath Tuljapurkar (an ex-ternee from Hyderabad State) has been proscribed in the State.

and all premia paid thereunder forfeited. Summonses have been issued to the company by the Senior Sub-Judge, Ludhiana.—United Press.

1. HARD-TO-CLEAN TEETH
2. LACK-LUSTRE TEETH
3. STAINED TEETH
4. FLABBY GUMS
5. COATED TONGUE

FIGHT THESE 5 CONDITIONS THAT STEAL YOUR Charm!

TEETH SO WHITE... SO BRILLIANT... BECAUSE OF SPECIAL CLEANSING FORMULA IN LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Here is a dentifrice that is superseding old-fashioned tooth pastes... that is winning men and women everywhere... because of its remarkable results.

A special secret formula is the answer. Hard-to-clean teeth are actually transformed. Dull, lack-lustre, off-colour teeth take on new brilliance and flash. Stains disappear like magic. That unpleasant coating on the tongue is swept away by the action of paste and brush.

Flabby gums massaged with this tooth paste are stimulated—and a blend of mild fruit acids gives needed alkaline effect. Try a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste. You will be delighted with results.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Dalmia Cement Limited AND Rohtas Industries Ltd.

Ready to enter into contract for sale of Cement of two Factories

DELIVERY JANUARY, 1938

Prices Substantially Reduced
Rs. 25 per ton.

Four Other Factories of This Group Will be ready by Middle of 1938

Excellent arrangements for supply all over the country. Despatches both by rail and sea routes.

WAIT TILL JANUARY, 1938

And then build your houses or your bridges

It will Save you Money!

Particulars from:

DALMIA CEMENT LIMITED
P. O. Dehri Sugar Mill,

ROHTAS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
(District Shahabad)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug 28
B I S N ss Baroda of 1888 reg tons, Captain C J Feller arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Naviachi with passengers and general cargo.
 P and O S N ss Cathay of 8746 reg tons, Captain H R Rhodes arrived from Basrah via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Fremantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.
 Scindia Steam Navg ss Jalarami of 2681 reg tons, Captain S Stone arrived from Calcutta via Colombo, Tuticorin and Coochin with general cargo.
B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Captain J Rowe arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Abadan, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Scindia Steam Navg ss Jalarami of 2681 reg tons, Captain S Stone sailed for Karachi in ballast.
 Burmah Shell Oil ss Badarpur of 4919 reg tons, Captain H Lennox sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.
 P and O S N ss Cathay of 8746 reg tons, Captain H R Rhodes sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.
 P I S N ss Gambhira of 3156 reg tons, Captain K C Wade sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.
 L Edwards ss Tajandoo of 4894 reg tons, Captain P De Harder sailed for Alleppey, Colombo and Fremantle with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.
 O S Kaisha ss London Maru of 4414 reg tons, Captain M Takagi sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.
 Anglo Iranian Oil ss Oil Tanker ss British Energy of 4197 reg tons, Captain A Price, sailed for Abadan in water ballast.
B I S N ss Takada of 4223 reg tons, Captain W Samuel sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar with local and same bottom cargo.
 Scindia Steam Navg ss Jalarami of 2681 reg tons, Captain J E Taylor sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.
 Kilachand Devchand ss Temple Bar of 2570 reg tons, Captain S Lemont sailed for Port Said for orders with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 28-8-37:
 S S Gopalra (M M) for Calcutta, Chittagong, Mauritius via Colombo, Madras, and Malabar Coast Ports.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 28
 1. Tajandoo 9894 Alleppey 28-8 L Edwards.
 2. Takada 4223 Karachi 28-8 M M Nixon.
 3. Dalgoma 3571 London 1-9 M Nixon.
 4. Lindenfels 5193 Bremen 1-9 L Edwards.
 5. London Maru 4414 Karachi 28-8 S Kaisha.
 6. Constantinos Louloudis 2786 Port Said for orders 2-9 L Dreyfus.
 7. Temple Bar 2570 Port Said for orders 28-8 K Devchand.
 8. Kenya 4646 Durban 1-9 M M Nixon.
 9. Badarpur 4919 Rangoon 28-8 Burmah Shell Oil.

VICTORIA DOCK

2. Gambhira 3156 Rangoon 28-8 M M Nixon.
 3. Baroda 1888 Persian Gulf 1-9 M M Nixon.
 4. Jalarami 2681 Rangoon 28-8 Scindia S N.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalarami 2681 Karachi 28-8 Scindia S N.
 F Jalaviya 2297 Calcutta 9-9 Scindia S N.
 K Ellora 2366 N F, N F, M M.
 L Irrawadi 634 M Goa 28-8 B S N.
 M Bhadravati 695 N F, N F, B S N.
 O Sonavati 944 Karachi 31-8 B S N Co.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
 Maloja 23-9 P and O
 Naigora 2-9-37 P and O
 Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
 Naidara 2-9-37 P and O
 Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
 Victory of India 9-9-37 P and O
 Carthage 16-9-37 P and O
 FROM LIVERPOOL
 Clan Maciver 31-8-37 J Finlay
 Rinda 15-9-37 L Edwards
 FROM SYDNEY
 Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
 FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
 Soudan 31-8-37 P and O
 Makage Maru No 17-9-37 N Y Kaisha
 Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 N Y Kaisha
 Maybashi Maru 19-9-37 N Y Kaisha
 Rajputana 3-9-37 P and O S N
 Cont. Biancamano 28-9-37 L Trieste
 Victoria 1-9-37 L Trieste
 FROM HAMBURG
 Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards
 FROM TRIESTE
 Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Trieste
 FROM NEW YORK
 Atlanta City 2-9-37 M M
 Pres Park 2-9-37 F F Campbell
 Tampa 8-9-37 L Edwards
 City of Bath 31-8-37 F F Campbell
 FROM BASRA
 Vasna 28-8-37 M M
 Caboto 28-8-37 L Trieste
 FROM RANGOON
 Gairsoppa 31-8-37 M M
 Jalaratna 30-9-37 Scindia S N
 Jalaveera 1-9-37 Scindia S N
 FROM OUKHAN
 Taira 4-9-37 M M
 FROM KARACHI
 Maybashi Maru 28-8-37 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
 Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
 Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
 Victory of India 18-9-37 M M
 Dalgoma 1-9-37 P and O
 Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
 Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
 Kaiser-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O

Soudan 31-8-37 M M

FOR HAMBURG
 Lindenfels 1-9-37 L Edwards
 FOR SYDNEY
 Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
 City of Hongkong 2-9-37 Killick Nixon
 FOR TRIESTE
 Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyo Trieste
 FOR NEW YORK
 Pres Park 2-9-37 F F Campbell
 Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
 Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
 City of Bath 2-9-37 F F Campbell
 FOR GENOA
 Victoria 1-9-37 L Trieste
 FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
 Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Trieste
 Maybashi Maru 19-9-37 N Y Kaisha
 Naidara 2-9-37 P and O S N
 Ginyo Maru 19-9-37 N Y Kaisha
 Mikage Maru No 18 29-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR RANGOON

Badarpur 29-8-37 Burmah Shell
 Jalarami 28-8-37 Scindia S N
 FOR PORT SAID
 Constantinos Louloudis 28-8-37 Lewis Ureyus.

FOR KARACHI

Uniteis 27-8-37 L Edward
 Kioto 27-8-37 James Finlay
 City of Agra 28-8-37 K Nixon
 Ginyo Maru 28-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR BASRA

Baroda 1-9-37 M M
 Bankura 2-9-37 M M
 Vasna 8-9-37 M M
 Varsova 9-9-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 31-8-37 Turner Morrison
 FOR DUBAI
 Kenya 1-9-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Dalgoma 28-8-37
 S S Aungban 28-8-37
 S S Ceylon 28-8-37
 S S Lindenfels 27-8-37
 S S London Maru 27-8-37
 S S Gambhira 27-8-37
 S S City of Agra (boats American cotton) 27-8-37
 S S Kenya (boats American cotton) 27-8-37
 S S City of Hongkong (boats American cotton) 27-8-37
 S S Chyebassa 27-8-37
 S S Chitral (boats) 27-8-37

EXPORTS

S S Dalgoma for London: 2156 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 15 bales sheep skins tanned M R Shaffi; 22 bales cowhides tanned Ralli Bros.
 For Middlesbrough: 13 cly empty cinders Imper Chemical Industry.
 For Aden: 16 bales cotton g m twist M Madhavjee.
 For Hull: 1334 bags groundnut oil cake Sharifbhai.
 S S Lindenfels for Gothenburg: 25 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.
 For Hamburg: 154 bales cotton piecegoods R Shantilal; 100 bags casen Polson Mfg; 110 bales cotton raw N Nag-shi; 14 bales cotton raw G M Vyas; 56 bales cotton fly R Palloni; 100 bales cotton fly P Maskai.
 For Rotterdam: 8000 pockets g nut oil cake A Omerghoy; 2000 pockets g nut oil cake H Rawji; 56 bales hemp raw H Gopiram.
 For Alexandria: 250 bales cotton piecegoods R Shantilal.
 For Famagusta: 18 bales cotton piecegoods R Shantilal; 20 bales cotton piecegoods A Virji.
 For Antwerp: 845 bags kardi seeds V Khimji; 4000 pockets g nut oil cake A Omerghoy.
 For Amsterdam: 50 cases cashew kernels L Shiji.
 For Suez: 90 bales cotton cold piecegoods Fred Shohet and Sons.
 For Philadelphia: 30 bales goat skins D Abraham.
 S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 31 bs wool raw V Omersey; 25 bales goat hair Charles Lister; 32 bales wool raw M Nissim; 10 bales goat hair Ralli Bros.
 For Glasgow: 700 bags groundnut oil cake Suren Piras.
 S S London Maru for Kobe: 34 tons steel scrap G Gabriel.
 For Osaka: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.
 S S Temple Bar for Port Said: 3560 bags groundnut oil cake K Devchand.

IMPORT

S S British Industry Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co from Abadan: 2399 tons furnace oil in bulk.
 S S Aungban Agents Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing from Rangoon: 149702 galls kerosene oil in bulk; 173 casks watery kerosene oil; 3938 casks lubg oil; 352 casks lubg grease; 170 casks malarial oil; 190 casks mineral turpentine; 428 casks diesel oil; 27 cases shell tax; 2462 cases candles; 362 boxes paraffin wax.
 S S Corfu Agents M Mackenzie from London: 22 cases cigarettes; 15 bales bacon; 429 cases whisky; 19 cases books; 140 cases malted milk; 277 bars silver; 1 box bullion; 1 box sovereigns; 2 boxes gold coin; 1 box gold bar.
 From Bordeaux: 23 cases preserves.
 From Charate: 157 cases brandy.
 From Gothenburg: 36 cases adapter bearings; 32 cases machinery parts; 18 cases electric machinery.
 From Basle: 25 barrels aniline colour; 140 barrels indigo.
 S S M. V. Hopernest Agents Volkart Bros from Vancouver: 631 pieces aspen logs; 55 cases salmon tails; 2150 pieces Douglas Fir rough lumber.
 From San Francisco: 3469 drums asphalt.
 From Sourabaya: 21569 bundles sawn java teak; 150 drums alcohol; 108 nags tailed Hour.
 From Mocassar: 82 cases mace.
 From Palembang: 100 bags paraffin wax.
 From Tacoma: 622 pieces rough fir lumber.
 From Bangkok: 2548 pieces teak conversions.
 From Batavia: 40 drums arrack; 223 bags candle sulphur.
 S S Kaiser-Hind Agents M Mackenzie from Shanghai: 20 bales raw silk; 13 cases woollen ware.
 From Hongkong: 93 cases sugar; 75 bales raw silk.
 From Canton: 107 bales raw silk; 21 cases silk piecegoods; 20 cases punjam silk.
 From Singapore: 250 bags sago flour; 63 bags arecanuts; 28 cases component parts of rubber fittings.

"Greatest Moral Movement Of The Century"

Mahatma's Robust Optimism In Prohibition Success: Comprehensive Programme Chalked Out

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the then state will be worse than the present.
 "I do not share any such fear. I believe there is the requisite moral momentum in the nation to achieve the noble end. If prohibition is to be a reality, we shall begin to see the end not with the end of three years but inside of six months. And when the reality dawns upon India, those Provinces or States that have lagged behind are bound to bow to the inevitable.
 We have the right, therefore, to expect the sympathy and support not only of all the parties in India including the Europeans but the best mind of the whole world in this, perhaps, the greatest moral movement of the century.
 WHAT SHOULD BE DONE
 If, then, prohibition is to mean a great moral awakening in India, the closing of liquor shops should merely mean the indispensable beginning of the movement ending in the complete weaning from drink and narcotics of those poor people and some rich people whom the habit has ruined, body and soul. Such a consummation cannot be brought about by mere State effort. At the risk of repetition of what is stated by Mahadev Desai in his notes let me summarise what should, in my opinion, be the comprehensive programme:
 (1) A drink drug map showing the locality of liquor and opium shops in each province.
 (2) Closing them as liquor shops on the expiry of the licenses.
 (3) Immediate earmarking of liquor revenue, whilst it is still being received, exclusively for the purposes of prohibition.
 (4) Conversion, wherever possible, of the liquor shops into refreshment and recreation rooms in the hope that the original visitors will continue to use them. Liquor contractors being themselves persuaded to conduct them if they will.
 (5) Employment of the existing excise staff for detection of illicit distillation and drinking.
 (6) Appeal to the educational institutions to devote a part of the time of teachers and students to temperance work.
 (7) Appeal to the women to or-

I regard this resolution as the greatest act of the Working Committee at any time of its chequered career. The cry of prohibition has been always fashionable. In 1920 it became one of the chief constructive items of the Congress. The Congress, therefore, could not but go in for total prohibition immediately it came into power in any part of India. The Ministers had to have the courage to sacrifice nearly Rs. eleven crores of revenue in the six provinces. The Working Committee has taken the risk for the sake of redeeming its pledge and conserving the moral and the material welfare of those who are addicted to intoxicants and narcotics. It is my fervent hope that the five provinces which have non-Congress majorities will not hesitate to follow the example of the six provinces. It is less difficult for them than for the six provinces to achieve prohibition. And is it too much to expect the States to fall in with British India?

GROUNDLESS FEAR

I know that many are sceptical about prohibition being achieved. They think that the financial lure will be too strong for them to resist. They argue that the addicts will procure their drinks and drugs anyhow, and that when the Ministers discover that prohibition means mere loss of revenue without any appreciable diminution in the consumption, though illicit, of drinks and drugs, they will revert to the tainted revenue and

(Continued from Col. 7.)

June the above-mentioned recommendation of appointing Mr. Walker in supersession of Mr. Zaffar Ahmed and Mr. Gurtu and several other Anglo-Indian employees was brought forward.

REPORTS OF UNFITNESS

Mr. Zaffar Ahmed has been trained at the expense of more than Rs. 3,000 to the Trust for a number of years and from the very start reports commenced to be made against him regarding his training to fail the scheme of Indianisation. It has been admitted by his superiors that, during the course of the last 12 months he has been well in the appointment as Assistant Mechanical Superintendent in charge of Pipe Lines and Locos. If Mr. Zaffar Ahmed could give satisfaction in these two lines for which he was not specially trained, one fails to understand how he could not give satisfaction in the Dredging section of Trust service for which he was specially trained at a heavy cost.

But even if supposing that Mr. Zaffar Ahmed was not fit enough to be appointed in Dredging section for which he would have qualified in a short time, Mr. Walker, a subordinate officer who had not even Mr. Zaffar Ahmed's

qualifications, should not have been allowed to supersede him as both the posts are of equal grade.

ORAL ASSURANCE

At the meeting of the Board held on 29th June, 1937, the Chairman repudiated the above statement and refused to record the assurance orally given to the Indian Trustees at the meeting on 15th June.

Messrs. Gordhandas Morarji and M. A. Master pressed for the minutes being amended so as to incorporate the assurance orally given at the previous meeting. The amendment suggested by Mr. Gordhandas was circulated to the Trustees, many European Trustees gave opinion that no amendment was necessary, while many Indian Trustees agreed that the minutes required to be changed. Mr. Master also submitted an amendment of the Minutes which on being voted upon by the Board was defeated by 12 votes against 8; all European Trustees voting against and all Indian Trustees in favour of the amendment.

MINUTE OF DISSENT

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji and the other four Trustees representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber thereupon thought that as the assurance was not recorded the

ganise visits to the persons given to the drink and opium habits.
 (8) Negotiation with the neighbouring States to undertake simultaneous prohibition.

(9) Engaging the voluntary or, if necessary, paid assistance of the medical profession for suggesting non-alcoholic drinks and other substitutes for intoxicants and methods of weaning the addicts from their habit.

(10) Revival of the activities of temperance associations in support of the campaign against drink.

(11) Requiring employers of labour to open and maintain under first class management, refreshment, recreation and educational rooms for the use of their employees.

HOW TO MAKE UP LOSS OF REVENUE

Now as to how to make up for the loss of revenue in some Provinces to the extent of one-third? I have unhesitatingly suggested cutting out the educational budget for which purpose mainly the excise revenue is used. I still maintain that education can be made self-supporting. With this I must deal elsewhere. It cannot be made so in a day even if the possibility of its being made self-supporting is accepted. Existing obligations have to be met. Therefore, fresh sources of revenue have to be tapped. Death duties, tax on tobacco including 'bids', have already been given as some suggestions. If these are considered impossible of immediate accomplishment, short-term loans may be devised to tide over the deficit; and if even that fails, the Central Government should be approached to curtail the military budget and give the Province the proportionate grant. The demand would be irresistible especially if it is demonstrated by the Provincial Governments that they do not need the military, at any rate for their internal peace and tranquillity.

CAUSE OF COMPLAINT
 The Mechanical Branch of the Engineering Department of the Bombay Port Trust is managed by one Mechanical Superintendent, one Senior Mechanical Superintendent, and three Assistant Mechanical Superintendents, and a large number of European subordinates with different designations, of which only two are Indians.

CHAIRMAN'S PROPOSALS
 On 15th June, 1937, the Chairman brought forward the following recommendations proposing that:
 (a) One post of Assistant Mechanical Superintendent in the grade of Rs. 700-40-900 plus free quarters be appointed to senior status on Rs. 1000-50-1250 plus free quarters; and
 (b) one post of Junior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent on Rs. 400-25-500 be deleted:
 explaining that the holder of one of the two posts of Senior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent mechanically will deal with the general mechanical side and the holder of the other post with the electrical side and proposing, if these recommendations are approved, that

INDIAN TRUSTEES IGNORED

The representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber requested the Chairman not to delete these minutes for the Proceedings which are circulated to Government and other public bodies, because they wanted the views of Indian Trustees on an important question like the Indianisation of Port Trust services to be known to them, but strange to say this request was not accepted, and the proceedings sent out to these bodies did not contain minutes on this question.

Views Of Indian

Trustees Disregarded

HOW BOMBAY PORT TRUST IGNORES CLAIMS OF DESERVING INDIANS

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji writes:—
 It is the practice of the Bombay Port Trust to delete some items which the Chairman may consider as not of any public importance from the minutes circulated to the various public bodies, such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association, various Port Trusts in India and Government.

Request Ignored

As this matter was of sufficient public importance, the Indian Trustees requested the Chairman not to delete this item from the minutes circulated to the above bodies; but this request was disregarded and certain portions of the minutes were deleted. It is because of this, this important discussion in the Port Trust with reference to the Indianisation of Port Trust services has not received that light which it should have and which it deserves.

INDIANS' CLAIMS IGNORED

In this connection, it may be noted that there are more than 20 highly-paid officers of the Port Trust who have not received any academic qualifications as can be seen from the nominal roll printed by the Port Trust and who merely possess some diplomas and certificates obtained on the merit of their apprenticeship or services in certain workshops in England and in the Port Trust service here and who are drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,200 per month, together with benefits of Lee Commission, gratuities, provident fund, palatial free quarters, and motor allowances.

HOW MONEYS ARE SPENT

It may be left to the public to judge how the Port Trust money is being spent on such officers on the pretext of their possessing long and mature experience in Port Trust services; while scores of highly qualified Indian officers are left in the cold and the policy of Indianisation of Port Trust Services, which has been accepted not only by the Bombay Port Trust Board but even the Indian Legislature, is being openly defeated and set at naught.

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The Mechanical Branch of the Engineering Department of the Bombay Port Trust is managed by one Mechanical Superintendent, one Senior Mechanical Superintendent, and three Assistant Mechanical Superintendents, and a large number of European subordinates with different designations, of which only two are Indians.

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 (b) one post of Junior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent on Rs. 400-25-500 be deleted:
 explaining that the holder of one of the two posts of Senior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent mechanically will deal with the general mechanical side and the holder of the other post with the electrical side and proposing, if these recommendations are approved, that

(1) Mr. S. J. Watt, Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, pay Rs. 1000 (700-50-1000) plus free quarters, be appointed Senior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent in the grade of Rs. 1000-50-1250 plus free quarters with effect from 26th May 1937, vice Mr. B. C. Sharpe, deceased;

(2) Mr. D. V. Kohli, Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, pay Rs. 900 (700-40-900) plus free quarters, be appointed to the new post of Senior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent on Rs. 1000-50-1250 plus free quarters from date of Board's sanction to the revision of grade;

(3) Mr. J. Walker, Dredging Master, pay Rs. 800 (650-30-800) plus free quarters be appointed Assistant Mechanical Superintendent on Rs. 700-40-900 plus free quarters with effect from 28th May, 1937;

(4) Mr. Zaffar Ahmed, Junior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, pay Rs. 450 (400-25-500), at present acting as Assistant Mechanical Superintendent vice Mr. A. C. Strelley on leave preparatory to retirement, be confirmed in the latter post on Rs. 700-40-900 plus free quarters with effect from date of Board's sanction;

(5) the post of Junior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent rendered vacant by the confirmation of Mr. Zaffar Ahmed as Assistant Mechanical Superintendent be abolished; adding that proposals for filling

the post of Dredging Master vice Mr. Walker will follow.

Mr. Walker who has had no technical and administrative office experience and who does not possess any degree or diploma but only a B.O.T. ticket whose market value outside the Port Trust does not exceed Rs. 300 per month, is brought up from the lower rank in the subordinate staff and appointed in supersession of better qualified Indians like Messrs. Zaffar Ahmed and Gurtu and also a few Anglo-Indians. Further a scheme of bifurcation is put up in order to enable Mr. Walker to supersede Mr. Kohli, an Indian with the highest qualifications, in the department after six years in order to torpedo the policy of Indianisation completely.

CHAIRMAN'S ATTITUDE

In making these recommendations the Chairman said:

It is not possible to get men well qualified in all these three branches and the rapid increase in the amount of electrically driven machinery has automatically brought us to a bifurcation with Mechanical and Floating Plant and Mechanical and Electrical as the two branches, and I concur with the Chief Engineer's proposal to have a Senior Assistant Mechanical Engineer for each of these branches.

It may be remarked here that the recognised educational or technical qualifications of Messrs. McGregor and Watt are nil, in any one branch according to the Public Service Commission Rules. These men earned ordinary workmen's wages in their home country and are paid about Rs. 25,000 per year each by the Port Trust to manage a department costing about sixty lakhs a year. Efficiency can be well imagined!

CLAIMS OF INDIANS

In view of the above remarks of the Chairman, Mr. Gordhandas Morarji observed that:

"The Chairman's remarks relative to the appointment of Mr. Walker to bridge the gap on the retirement of Messrs. McGregor and Watt, created a reasonable apprehension in his mind that the policy of Indianisation in the higher ranks to which the Board was committed was being disregarded, and he asked for an assurance that Mr. Kohli's claims and those of Mr. Zaffar Ahmed would not be prejudiced by the appointment."

In reply the Chairman regretted that his language had created a misapprehension in the minds of Indian Trustees and explained that his remarks were not made with a view to recommend Mr. Walker to be placed in the position of Mr. Watt, Senior A.M.S., and Mr. McGregor, M.S., on their retirement; but they were made merely to show the urgency of appointing a suitable man as A.M.S. floating plant.

He further pointed out that it was proposed to appoint Mr. Kohli to the regraded position of Senior A.M.S. and that he was senior in position and would remain senior to Mr. Walker in future. He added that Mr. Kohli's claim to be appointed to the post of M.S. on Mr. McGregor's retirement would receive full consideration on merits of seniority and qualifications.

ZAFFAR AHMED'S CASE

As regards Mr. Zaffar Ahmed, the Chairman pointed out that although he was carrying out the present duties of Assistant Mechanical Superintendent in charge of Locos and Pipe Lines satisfactorily he was not considered sufficient experienced to take over the duties of Assistant Mechanical Superintendent in charge of the Floating Plant and only time would show as to whether he would develop sufficiently to take charge of this important section.

It may be noted here that on the 18th May, Mr. Zaffar Ahmed was to be confirmed as Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, but somehow or other this recommendation which was put on the Board's Agenda was withdrawn at the last minute and in the subsequent Board meeting on the 15th

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1936/37	Week 1936
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	748	304	519	182
Forwarded, to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	307	80	378	63
Exports from U. S. Ports	188	41	160	42
Of which to Japan	8	nil	27	12
Of which to China	—	—	—	—
Of which to Great Britain	40	12	45	7
Of which to Germany	42	4	32	5
Stock at New York	—	1,405	—	1,276
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	805	—	1,139
World's visible supply	—	4,621	—	4,849
Of which to American cotton	—	3,049	—	3,128
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	570	144	622	115
Receipts at U. S. Ports	507	221	306	142

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Aug. 28.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Pine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.
Pine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan	1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan	1/2 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 28.
 Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, per lb. Not quoted.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug. 28.
 Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): Closed.

(Continued In Col 3)

Cotton Prices Decline Under Hedge Selling

ABSENCE OF ANY BUYING

Operators Await Full Particulars Of Loans

New York Cotton prices again registered a further decline of about 15 points on increased hedge selling.

There was a marked absence of buying and Professional Operators are awaiting details of loans.

There is no doubt that the weather during the present month was generally favourable except small complaints. The next Bureau Report will not show any important increase in production.

The market will be governed by loan announcement, but the weight of the crop movement must tell on prices. We still favour sales on strong markets.

Bombay, Aug. 28. The New York cotton market became nervous over the developments in the Far-East with trading checked by a tendency to await the loan announcement. Cheerfulness was derived from Bombay and Liverpool buying on differences but support was lacking and the market at one time sank to new low levels.

The Dow Jones Agency says that cotton loans of probably 9 cents will be announced. Officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Agricultural Department are in conference working out final details of the loan price and the subsidy programme. A later message states that the cotton loan announcement is postponed now. The market opened barely steady and declined on hedging, increased Southern and local selling and liquidation which met resistance on some trade buying and Wall Street covering on the scale down. Prices thereafter declined further on continued hedging against increasing receipts.

At the opening October was quoted 2 points down at 9.46, but under scattered buying prices improved to 9.50 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined 17 points from the highest level and October was quoted 9.33 which was the lowest level. The market finally closed at a net decline of 12 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 13 points at 9.60c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 5.50c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with October 5.41. There was Bombay Straddle buying and investment buying of distant positions which led to hedging but the market rallied on trade calling. Transferring hedges from nears into distant positions was a chief feature. There was some short covering on reports of uncertain rains in the East but hedge selling outweighed trade calling. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed one point up at 5.53c.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian cotton futures market quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 18 points. The Alexandria market was quiet and prices closed 3 to 4 points down.

MANGESTER CLOTH. A Liverpool firm writes:—Cloth—Lancashire is looking to the proposed new trade agreement with India to give her a better chance of recapturing a portion at least of that lost trade. The present volume of business with India is extremely small. There is a persistent enquiry for a wide range of cloth but ideas of prices are all wrong and will have to be revised before real progress can be made. Many of the offers are still 10 per cent. too low even after they have been revised.

Calcutta in particular is lending very little support. Leading makers of dhotees report that order books are running down rapidly and that the prospects for new business are not encouraging. Minor lots of saris, middie, bleachers and satens have been booked for that market. There has been quiet buying of medium and fine muslins, jama, printers and bleachers for Karachi while the demand for goods has picked up white and dyed fancies but the aggregate has been poor.

A few dyed and printed goods have trickled through for Java and the Straits Settlements and liquidation transactions in usual cloths have been reported for Colombo and Rangoon. The disturbed conditions in China have rendered it almost impossible to do business with that country.

Varying accounts are given of the demand from South America. Numerous enquiries have been received for a variety of dyeing cloths, printers, split poplins and warp satins and where producers have been ready to quote keen prices it has often been possible to negotiate moderate contracts.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS. Heavy shipments are being made to West Africa but further commitments are being entered into very cautiously. More vigorous operations are looked for, however, in the early Autumn. Exports to Egypt and the Levant have suffered a sharp set-back owing to Continental competition. Scandinavian markets and Holland are taking goods for finishing.

The United States have distributed good contracts for typewriter cloths, hair cords and super poplins. Orders for khaki drills, poplins, satens and dress fabrics have been received from Australia and South Africa. Home Trade buying has covered a fairly extensive range of cloth but the quantities have been restricted owing to price uncertainties.

YARN. The spinning branch of the industry has had a quiet week. Enquiry has been available for all classes of American yarn but much of it has been for the purpose of price testing. The general disposition has been to await events and sales have been in modest weights.

Spinners, however, have held on to margins and there is nothing to suggest any likelihood of a departure from that policy. There is little easing of the delivery position. Many manufacturers are pressing for increased deliveries where ever possible owing to the near approach of the holidays in the spinning centres.

Some good weights of Egyptian specialties have been sold at firm rates.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 28. Following a further decline of 13 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened easy at Rs. 186 1/2 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 189 1/4 on scattered covering. Later on there was some nervous selling and straddle selling and prices declined to Rs. 186 1/2. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points and closed steady at a decline of one point. The local market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	189 8 0
Omra D/J	171 12 0
Bengal D/J	144 4 0

Rs. a. p.	
Broach A/M	189 8 0
Omra D/J	171 12 0
Bengal D/J	144 4 0

Rs. a. p.	
Broach A/M	189 8 0
Omra D/J	171 12 0
Bengal D/J	144 4 0

Rs. a. p.	
Broach A/M	189 8 0
Omra D/J	171 12 0
Bengal D/J	144 4 0

Rs. a. p.	
Broach A/M	189 8 0
Omra D/J	171 12 0
Bengal D/J	144 4 0

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Broach A/M	189 8 0
Omra D/J	171 12 0
Bengal D/J	144 4 0

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Broach A/M	189 8 0
Omra D/J	171 12 0
Bengal D/J	144 4 0

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GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 28. Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny to £6-19-8. London-Paris Exchange rate was 7 points up at 132.92. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.97 3/8. London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 19 1/4d. India, China and speculator sold America and speculators bought. Market was uncertain. Later prices were 1/16th to 1/8th easier on Indian selling. American trade bought at fixed rates. Speculators absorbed Indian selling 1/8th under fixed prices. Montreal silver prices were 65 points down. New York silver prices were steady at 44 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/2 3/2. The local silver market was easy on scattered selling on nervous unloading but there was considerable short covering and the market displayed steady tone. Gold was firm on improved demand.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points and closed steady at a decline of one point. The local market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

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Broach A/M	189 8 0
Omra D/J	171 12 0
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 28. 3 1/2 per cent 1948/52 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 101/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/2
3 per cent U. P. Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Cash 97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106 1/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 118/6
4 per cent 1960/70 113
4 1/2 per cent 1936/46 116/6
5 per cent 1938/44 105/14
5 per cent 1940/43 106/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/2
5 per cent 1953/53 112
5 per cent 1945/55 120/6
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104
per cent 1935 Mysore 123
CORPORATION DEBENTURE:
per cent B. P. T. 1974 109 1/8
per cent M. Deb 1974 109
per cent M. Deb 1949 118 1/4
per cent 1954 131
per cent K. P. T. 1950 131
Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97 1/2 and after declining to Rs. 97 3/4 closed at Rs. 97 1/4. Tone quiet.

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5	per cent 1942/47	111
3	per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2	per cent British Consols	94 3/4
3 1/2	per cent Conversion	99 1/4
3 1/2	per cent War Loan	100 3/4
The Indian Iron and Steel New.		
Ordv		77/3

Great New Health Invention.
Enjoy Perfect Bliss of Married
Life. Be young, Bloomy & Buoyant
by virtue of HORMON TONIC
OROEN C GOLD
THE SUPREME REVITALIZER &
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozezshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1937

C. S. P. Answers M. N. Roy's Charge

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE'S REJOINDER

"Our Fault Is That We Don't Sail Under False Colours"

The National Executive of the Congress Socialist Party has issued a lengthy statement in reply to Mr. M. N. Roy's criticism of the Party.

Roy's Accusation

It will be recalled that in his statement issued some time back Mr. Roy had accused the General Secretary of the Party of evading to answer the "weighty criticisms" of those who had left the Party. The National Executive of C. S. P. says:—

"Our Fault"

"Our fault is that we do not deign to hide our identity and sail under false colours. It is for the public to judge if this is not a more straightforward method of work and one which is more suited to the genius of the Congress and our people."

C. S. P. CAN'T BE HARMED

The statement says:—
The reasons for the attitude taken up by Mr. Roy towards the Party are best known to him. The withdrawal of the Royists from the Party will not do it any harm, for their number was small and they had practically no influence over the Congress. However, Mr. Roy will be held responsible for one major consequence: the disruption of the process of Left unity which the Party had initiated and successfully carried out so far. At the time Mr. Roy launched his secretly hatched offensive against the Party, it had come to be considered as the only focal point of Socialist unity and the only effective Left leadership. By trying to destroy this focal point Mr. Roy is proving himself an enemy of the Left and of the radical forces in the country.

The C. S. P. contains the most conscious elements in the National movement. Most of its active members are active Congress workers and hold responsible positions in the Congress. It constitutes the only link between the working class and the National movement. It has already made its impress on the course of that movement. It is the first Socialist Party of India exercising such considerable influence over the Congress and the peasant and labour organizations. To attempt to disrupt such a Party, notwithstanding that such an attempt must fail, is a great disservice to the cause of the masses and a blow to both the national and socialist movements.

NOT A COVERED OR A CAUCUS
This attempt becomes still the more reprehensible when it is recalled that the C. S. P. has always been a democratically functioning body; it has never tried to be a coterie or caucus. It willingly admitted Royists into it and established friendly relations with the Red Group. Its policies were democratically settled.

Mr. Roy has not only set himself up against the C. S. P. but has gone further and repudiated

practically every programme and slogan of the Left nationalists: his approval of office-acceptance, his opposition to collective representation, his discouragement of the peasant movement, and his description of the zamindari evil as a remote problem. In short, Mr. Roy is endeavouring not only to discredit the leadership of the Left, but to disrupt the Left movement itself. In recent months, nothing has proved a stronger weapon in the hands of the Right than the unfortunate statements of Mr. Roy.

Mr. Roy in his statements has made all manner of criticisms and has often descended to personal attacks. Two of these, however, judging from their constant repetition and the emphasis laid on them, seem to be important from Mr. Roy's point of view.

"OUR FAULT"

Mr. Roy says that there should be no socialist party within the Congress. This he sometimes amplifies to say that there should be no party within the Congress. What Mr. Roy really means is that there should be only secret parties and caucuses, preferably turning round select individuals, and not open parties. For, what Mr. Roy is really attempting to do is to organize a secret party that will work within the Congress under his leadership. Our fault is that we do not deign to hide our identity and sail under false colours, but rather take the Congress and the public into confidence and carry on our work openly and above-board. It is for the public to judge if this is not a more straightforward method of work and one which is more suited to the genius of the Congress and of our people.

CRITICISMS ANSWERED

His arguments against the existence of a Socialist party within the Congress may be considered at some length. He says in brief that Socialism is not the issue of the moment; that the label of socialism will stand in the way of the radicalization of the Congress; that Socialist leadership of the national move-

ment is a fantastic idea; that by remaining within the Congress a Socialist party will suffer a great deal on account of the discipline of the larger body. At the same time, he does not deny that propaganda for socialism is necessary.

That socialism is not the issue of the moment might mean various things. It might mean that there should be no talk of socialism and no socialist propaganda. Obviously Mr. Roy does not mean that.

In fact Mr. Roy says that socialist propaganda is essential. If that is so, can it not be done better by an openly functioning Socialist party? Can it be denied that in a little over three years the C. S. P. has done more to popularize Socialism than any other party or individual had done before? If Socialist propaganda is necessary there cannot be a better way of doing it than through a party like the C. S. P. Then, in what other sense is Socialism not the issue if socialist propaganda is necessary? It is not an issue in the sense that the immediate task is the overthrow of Imperialism and not establishment of Socialism. This is an obvious and patent fact and has indeed been an axiomatic thought with us, as it must be with all Marxists. The question is, what follows from this?

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Does it mean that Socialism and socialist technique and science and socialists have as such no definite role to play in the overthrow of imperialism and the establishment of Swaraj? Mr. Roy may believe that they have no such role. But we as Marxists are convinced that socialists, and particularly the socialist party—for it is ridiculous to imagine that socialists can conceive of political action in terms of individual action—have a decisive role to play in the National movement. And it can play that role only when it is intimately connected with that movement. The whole conscious directive of the movement must emanate from such a party.

Thus while Socialism is not the immediate objective, a Socialist Party is an immediate necessary and has an immediate task to perform. The question again is whether this task is to be performed by an openly functioning Congress Socialist Party or a secret caucus under the dominance of Mr. Roy? It is obvious that the existence of the C. S. P. clashes with the ambitions of Mr. Roy and Marxism is strained to provide him with specious ideological justifications.

GROUNDLESS ARGUMENT

As for the label of socialism creating a bias in the minds of nationalists and therefore standing in the way of radicalization of the Congress, the argument is as groundless as any other. The label of socialist can attach to a person as much by virtue of his being a member of a socialist party as by his expressing socialist views or by his describing himself as a socialist. The label 'socialist' attaches as much to Pandit Jawaharlal as to Acharya Narendra Dev. If one is to avoid

the label, it follows that in public he must not speak of socialism. Can a genuine socialist do that? Even Mr. Roy takes care to declare on every occasion that he is a communist. Does not therefore a label get attached to him? We believe that it is not by hiding our identity but by proclaiming it and at the same time by popularizing socialism that we shall serve our cause. The work of the C.S.P. has produced an universal impression to-day that socialism is synonymous with freedom from exploitation and hunger. The socialist label, far from being offensive has become synonymous with "friend of the poor and downtrodden."

ROY'S ROMANTICISM

As for the other criticism, Mr. Roy says that an open socialist party in India must become a reformist party. Mr. Roy forgets, first of all, that there is no suitable soil in India for reformism. Reformism can grow only when the ruling class is in a position to make major concessions to the masses. In India the condition of the masses is such and the conditions of imperialist exploitation are such that they do not leave much room for reformism. That does not mean that reformism is impossible in India. There are reformist organizations here too. But no political party in touch with the masses and with their struggle for freedom can thrive on reformism.

The C. S. P. is an open party. Does it follow that only for that reason it will become reformist? The Congress is an open organization. Is it therefore reformist? The C. S. P. is the vanguard of the nationalist Left. Is it possible for it to maintain that position and go reformist? The C. S. P. has shown in the past that it will not curb its activities for the sake of avoiding the law. It is ceaselessly engaged in preparing the masses for direct action. There is no reason why the opportunities for open work should be given up and as experience has shown, these opportunities are quite considerable. It is romanticism to preach that all socialist work in the country will be done underground.

PARTY AND CONGRESS

Mr. Roy sometimes says that since the C. S. P. is "within" the Congress it is bound by its discipline and it is not good for a socialist party to suffer from that limitation. There are several flaws in this argument. First of all, his conception of being "within" the Congress is incorrect. The C. S. P. is an independent political party and has no connection as such with the Congress. All its members, however, are Congressmen and are bound by its discipline. This is the only limitation the Party suffers from and in the present situation it is an inescapable and even desirable limitation. That is a limitation from which Mr. Roy, no matter to what independent organization he belongs, will suffer if he is a Congressman. Every socialist, irrespective of the party he belongs to, becomes subject to Congress discipline once he enters it and begins to take part in its activities. The limitations from which the C. S. P. suffers are necessary in the present stage of our struggle and are wholesome both for the national and socialist movements.

PATHANS PAY HOMAGE TO THEIR CHIEF

Communal Clash In Punjab Village

SEVERAL CASUALTIES

Set-back To Unity Talks: Delicate Situation

DELHI, Aug. 28. A Sikh-Muslim clash occurred this evening in the village Dandiala Sherkan near Shekhpura, resulting in one Sikh and three Muslims being killed.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE
Some time ago it was alleged that a Sikh of the village Dandiala Sherkan had been victimised by a Muslim because he had killed a cow by the Jatka method. Following agitation by the Sikhs, a Sikh Dewan was arranged at Dandiala Sherkan for to-day and to-morrow. A large gathering of Sikhs had assembled and were holding the Dewan near the village. Meanwhile, a considerable number of Muslims had also assembled in the village.

DELICATE SITUATION

The trouble arose when a Sikh on his way to the village was reported to have been attacked with spears and hatchets and killed. When the news reached the Dewan a number of Sikhs rushed to the scene and a clash occurred with the Muslims. Two Sikhs and one Hindu were injured and three Muslims killed. The four bodies have been brought to Shekhpura. Twenty-four persons have been arrested. The situation is delicate.—A.P.

SET-BACK TO UNITY TALKS

LAHORE, Aug. 28. This is the fifth serious communal rioting in the Punjab during the last five months and the fourth since the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, each of which has been attended with murders. These are the Panipat Riot of March 28, Kot Fatahkan Riot of April 1, the Alla Riot of June 15 and the Amritsar Riot of June 18. All except the Panipat Riot involved the Muslims and the Sikhs and firing was opened on every occasion, except at Amritsar, where British troops were called out. The Dandiala occurrence is feared to be a serious setback to the Unity Conference at present attempting to bring about an understanding between the communities.—A.P.

STUDENTS LEAVE HOSTEL

RAJSHAHI, Aug. 28. One hundred and fifty boarders of the Hindu hostel left the hostel to-day with their belongings, following an incident last night, when a large number of Muslims assembled in front of the hostel and shouted 'Alla-ho-Akbar'. The Hindu inmates of the

12 Mile Route Lined Up

FRONTIER GANDHI'S TRIUMPHAL TOUR

Abbottabad Prepares For Big Reception

PESHAWAR, August 29. Reports received here indicate that the whole countryside has been galvanised into life by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's triumphal tour. From Mahaqi to Charsada—a distance of 12 miles—Pathans lined on either side of the road with flags and bands in order to pay homage to their leader. Mammoth meetings were held at Charsada and Umanzal.

After addressing a big meeting at Marden where bazars were tastefully decorated and gateways erected, the Khan Saheb left for Swabi. From Swabi he will leave for Abbottabad to-day evening breaking his journey at Haripur where he will be given a warm reception.

An influential reception committee has been formed in Abbottabad to accord a befitting reception to the greatest son of the Frontier.—United Press

SIND MERCHANTS PERTURBED

Repercussions Of Sino-Japanese War

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 27. The Sino-Japanese war has created great perturbation among the commercial community of Sind, who have many business houses in Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin.

An emergent meeting of the Sind Merchants' Association was held which decided to send the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Governor of Sind:—

"Owing to the Sino-Japanese conflict, our Sindhi merchants' lives and property are in grave danger in Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin. My Association earnestly requests to arrange necessary protection there."—United Press.

Building For Bhuj Maternity Hospital

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHUJ, Aug. 27. Yuvarajshri Vilayaraj performed the foundation ceremony of the Dosabhai Lalchand Maternity Hospital Building donated by Sheth Dosabhai Lalchand of Bhuj to the State Medical Department. Dr. J. J. Bhalani, Chief Medical Officer, requesting the Yuvarajshri expressed the longfelt need of such an institution and thanked Dosabhai for providing it.

hostel who went on a hunger-strike on the night of August 24 as a protest against the principal's order to vacate the second block of the building in order to provide accommodation to three Muslim students, gave up the strike last night.—A. P.

AEROPLANE FOR GUJARAT TOUR?

Pt. Jawaharlal's Programme During September Visit

BARODA, Aug. 29. It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is to visit Gujarat in September, during his short stay of three days, will visit Nadiad, Surat, Dohad, Ahmedabad and Rajkot.

It is further understood that the desirability of chartering an aeroplane is being considered.—United Press.

JAPAN IMITATES BRITAIN

T. U. C. President Protests Against Despatch Of Indian Troops

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28. Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in a press statement takes exception to the use of Indian army for Imperial purposes. He says:—

"The process of conquest of India bit by bit by the British is being repeated in the Far East. Japan has taken a leaf out of British Imperialism and even bids fair to undo her teacher. Weak and disunited China is making one last effort to retain her independence and, slaves as we are, in our own land, we cannot but sympathise with China in her ordeal. Had we been independent, we would have surely helped China with men and materials to save her from this Imperialist invasion."

"The Viceroy has sent two battalions of Indian army to Far East to defend Imperial interests. It was not the first time such a thing was done. Indian army had been used in the past to further the interest of British Imperialism in Afghanistan, Burma, Tibet, Persia, Iraq, Egypt, Palestine, East Africa, South Africa, and so on, not to speak of the use of Indian army in the last Great War. We must protest with all emphasis against this and stop it once for all."

"We have been told that the expenses of the battalions will be met by the British Government, but what about their expenses before they left India, what about the expenses of their training, what about the compensation for any Indian life lost? Apart from cost, we are against it on principle. We are not interested in the internal security of Britain or her possessions in Hongkong or Shanghai."

"I hope the public of India will strongly protest against using Indian army by British Imperialism to enslave others."—United Press.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Dr. Rajan Withdraws Resolution

MADRAS, Aug. 28. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, leader of the Upper House, has intimated the Secretary of the Legislature his decision not to move the resolution regarding the summoning of a Constituent Assembly, of which he gave notice recently.

The resolution has, therefore, been taken out from the agenda of the Upper House. It is considered that the object in view would be served, if a similar resolution is tabled in the Assembly by the Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, and passed by that House.—A. P.

Edgar Wallac's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

